

Green Hits Labor Board; Morgenthau Urges Rise in Plane Motor Output

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 25, 1940

A. F. of L. Head Shouts Criticism of Labor Board

WASHINGTON (AP)—William Green accused the National Labor Board today of forcing members of American Federation of Labor West Coast longshoremen's unions to be represented in collective bargaining by "an alien Communist," the Congress of Industrial Organizations leader, Harry Bridges. Criticizing the Board with sharp phrases and calling for four amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, Mr. Green, A. F. of L. President, shouted to a House investigating committee that the Board had "wiped out" his West Coast longshoremen's unions as bargaining units. [Details: Page 2.]

Morgenthau Urges Rise in Plane Motor Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said today that the Nation's airplane engine production must be increased to meet the potential demand by the Army, Navy, and civil domestic services and by foreign countries. [Details: Page 3.]

Farm Leaders Differ on Reciprocal Pacts

WASHINGTON (AP)—Edward A. O'Neal, President of American Farm Bureau Federation, urged continuance of the reciprocal trade program in a statement prepared for the House Ways and Means Committee today, stating it has aided agriculture. L. J. Tabor, Master of the National Grange, disagreed, saying, "It does not make sense to pay hundreds of millions of dollars annually to American farmers to reduce acreage . . . and enter into trade agreements with other nations making it easier for them to swamp . . . our markets with competitive commodities." [Details: Financial Page.]

Japanese Oil Firm Plans New Drilling in Mexico

TAMPICO, Mexico (AP)—Carlos Almazan, Director of the Japanese-controlled Veracruz Petroleum Company, said today that engineers were preparing to drill new wells in the rich region south of the Panuco River. Señor Almazan said most of the increased production would be shipped to Japan and that the Mexican Government had approved the projected drilling and would share in the profits.

Dies Committee Gets Funds for Another Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House handed over \$75,000 to the Dies Committee today to carry on its investigation of un-American activities. The Committee was ordered continued until March 3, 1941. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, declined Chairman Martin Dies should resign to restore public confidence in the Committee. He said accused persons should have the right to appear in self-defense and to cross-examine accusers.

Faster Turnover Held Path to Prosperity

NEW YORK (AP)—A 10 per cent increase in turnover of goods in 1940 would put this country "well on the way to solving all our problems," Walter D. Fuller, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Job Mobilization Campaign, said today. Mr. Fuller, President of the Curtis Publishing Company, declared that "a decided business upswing" had been under way for several months and that "there is plenty of evidence of improvement and considerable basis for expecting further progress this year."

Turks Swap Food for Stored German Goods

BERLIN (AP)—Germany and Turkey were disclosed today to have agreed to liquidate 10,000,000 marks (nominally \$4,000,000) worth of German goods stored in Turkey. Turkey is to send food to Germany in exchange for the goods, it was said.

President Names Compton for Naval Post

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt submitted to the Senate today the nomination of Lewis Compton of New Jersey to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Roosevelt also reappointed Carroll Miller of Pennsylvania to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for a term ending Dec. 31, 1946.

Hitler Explains Need of War to Air Cadets

BERLIN (AP)—Adolf Hitler explained the "meaning and vital necessity" of Germany's fight against the Allies today to 7,000 Army Air Force cadets in his first public speech since he escaped in the Munich beer cellar explosion Nov. 8. The Führer praised Frederick the Great and his soldiers as "examples of soldierly virtue."

President Vetoes Bill for Ohio Relief

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has vetoed a bill to reimburse Ohio for social security payments withheld from the State for October, 1938, because of defects found in the administration of the State old-age assistance plan. Mr. Roosevelt said disapproval of the measure "will serve notice on every State that all kinds of Federal aid must be conditioned on full compliance with the Federal law and wholly without discrimination or inefficiency."

Community Fund Surges Up As More Units Fill Quotas

Contrary to most thermometers in the Nation today, the Greater Boston 1940 Community Fund mercury surged steadily upward with \$1,632,625 pledged up to noon, it was announced at the "Dutch treat" luncheon at the City Club.

Campaign workers were told that two more Boston public schools had made their quotas, the Trade School for Girls and the Norcross School in South Boston. The Boston Police group also went over the 100 per cent mark, it was announced.

The pile of 100 per cent stickers at Fund headquarters was going down as new and complete subscriptions poured in hourly.

The World At Your Fireside

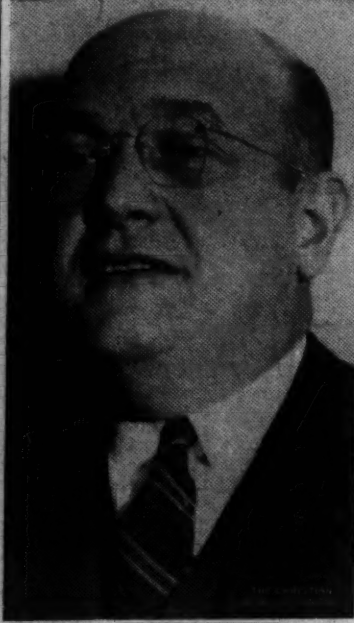
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Army Planner



By a Staff Photographer
Col. Louis Johnson
Assistant Secretary of War

New England's Vital Role in Preparedness

By E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Journalistic "war clouds" over New England in reality are the smoke of industry belching from manufacturing plants 24 hours a day in one of the greatest preparedness and industrial programs in the history of this part of the country. Col. Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, asserted in an interview today. Colonel Johnson is in Boston to speak tonight at the Boston City Club on "New England and the National Defense."

He told the press how this section is contributing to the American ideal of a small defense army, excellently equipped, and his off-the-record remarks—withdrawn for obvious diplomatic reasons—left no reporter unconvinced that as an executive of the War Department he sees no occasion for the United States' entry into the European conflict—but, in the event of war, that this country will not be caught by the "bottlenecks" which proved so costly in the World War.

Bottlenecks, the Secretary said, were the countless breakdowns in the manufacturing line of necessary parts of the war machine, which delayed production of necessary equipment 15 months to two years. This gave the Kaiser his strongest argument, he said, for resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare—convinced that the United States was unprepared. The Secretary has no note of pessimism for a brief "boom" in the manufacture of articles now being fabricated for foreign powers. He sees no immediate let-up in those valuable contracts, but even in the event of an unexpected peace, he said, sufficient industrial orders which have been temporarily sidetracked are on hand to keep New England factories fully engaged.

Asked concerning reports of sabotage and espionage in arsenals and plants, Colonel Johnson's answer was, "None that alarm us." "Employees of the War Department plants are as fine a body of Americans as you could get together."

Colonel Johnson, referring to criticisms following the last Army maneuvers, said, "The Army is in better shape today than it ever has been at any time before in peace time."

He said the production program of the new Garand rifles was occasion for departmental rejoicing and that he has the personal satisfaction in knowing that the total of 1,810 Army planes which he said would be doubled, trebled and quadrupled in a Boston speech last November, will be 5,500 planes, in June, 1941.

U. S. Mothers Pledged To Uphold Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 25
The American mothers' declaration, pledging its thousands of signers to uphold the principles of democracy in their homes, was presented to the Library of Congress today by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and Mrs. William Dick Spurgin of New York.

The declaration will be placed in the Library's feminist collection.

It reads: "Thankful for the benefits of a free country, I, an American mother, will do my utmost to help my children understand, cherish, and guard the five freedoms upon which this Nation was founded: freedom of speech, press, assembly, worship, and petition. I will teach my children by my own example that they should respect the rights and opinions of others if they would defend their own, and thus preserve our heritage of liberty against any and all doctrines opposed to the traditions of our Nation."

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Planners Offer 'Key to Chaos' Traffic Scheme

Hook-up of Tunnel with fast arterial highways and 'el' for autos shown in new plans.

A six-year program of traffic relief for Boston, introducing six major projects headed by the proposed elevated highway for automobiles around downtown Boston and including a special recommendation to convert the existing Narrow Gauge roadbed into a high-speed road for northbound traffic, was proposed today by the Boston Planning Board at a traffic conference called by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

The six projects constitute the initial move in what is expected to be a united drive of civic and public groups for relief from chaotic traffic conditions in Boston's central shopping districts. In effect the recommendations are the result of more than 10 years of study by the Planning Board with the view of obtaining substantial financial assistance from state highway funds.

Board Gives the News

While the Chamber of Commerce, which is handling the publicity for the traffic conference, officially announced this morning that newspaper reporters would be barred from the meeting, the Planning Board reported that its proposals would include in addition to the elevated road connecting Summer Tunnel with southbound traffic arteries, a Blue Hill radial to link the elevated road with the Old Colony Parkway and Route Number 1 to Providence and the South Shore.

Extension of the present McClellan Parkway to the Summer Tunnel is also contemplated as well as ferry service to link Boston proper with the proposed Narrow Gauge highway development, when and if the railroad goes out of existence. Use of this railroad bed would provide a straight, level right-of-way without the payment of property damage claims.

Fourth on Project List

Fourth in the list of proposed projects, based upon their immediate importance to traffic relief, was the Rutherford Avenue improvement between the Charles River Dam, Bridge and City Square, Charlestown, to create a new northern artery to Everett, Melrose, Malden, and the Newburyport Turnpike. This project and the proposed bypass of City Square to link Rutherford Avenue with Broadway, Everett, have been fully explained in the news.

(Continued on Page 15, Column 7)

Canada's Premier Welcomes U. S. Envoy



W. L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of
Canada.

James H. R. Cromwell
New United States Minister
to Canada.

Mrs. Cromwell
Wife of the new envoy is the
former Mrs. Duke.

Cromwell Sees Some Merit in Social Credit

OTTAWA, Jan. 25 (AP)—James H. R. Cromwell began his diplomatic career as United States Minister to Canada yesterday by holding a press conference at which he expressed a "profound" interest in social credit.

Mr. Cromwell, who said he qualified as an "amateur economist," expressed the view that social credit, tried out in the Canadian Province of Alberta, was more sound than so-called "ham and eggs" theories recently advanced in the United States.

He declared himself "much in favor" of a Canadian-United States agreement on the St. Lawrence Seaway project, and said he could see no reason why there should be any curtailment of United States capital entering Canada.

His wife, the former Doris Duke, tobacco fortune heiress, was present at the press conference.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25 (AP)—Canada sought today to encourage tourist travel in the Dominion by improving foreign exchange control. The Exchange Control Board yesterday announced a new regulation authorizing merchants, hotel-keepers, and other residents serving tourists to accept foreign currency from visitors at the official rates.

Public Opinion Forces Politics To Vie for Safe Middle Ground

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—The 1940 presidential campaign is headed down the middle road of national policy.

The speeches of the principal candidates for nomination are increasingly and significantly on the conservative side and it is apparent that the Democratic aspirants, as well as the Republican, are gauging their appeals to a middle-ground, nonreformist, nonexperimental sentiment.

The record of the leading Democratic candidates and the substance of the latest Democratic speeches are taken here to indicate that while the President's party will most certainly not repudiate the New Deal, it is beginning to build its pre-convention campaign on the objective of consolidating present reforms, not advocating new ones.

Independents Go Conservative

The conclusion is that, instinctively rather than deliberately, the political leaders of both parties believe that the swing of conservative sentiment in the country is going to continue and that the decisive independent vote without which the Republicans cannot regain sufficient strength to be elected, is going to be a middle-ground vote and is going to dictate a middle-ground national policy.

The addresses of both Mr. McNutt and James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, last night bore noticeably on the conservative and middle-road side of national policy.

Mr. McNutt indicated his own reaction to the criticism which the C. I. O. leader had directed at him by saying to the National Automobile Dealers Association: "I feel a strong bond with the automobile industry because three years ago a certain individual tried to sit down on it and yesterday he tried to sit down on me. Your experience makes mine less embarrassing."

Outlines Workable "Charter"

Outlining a charter for a constructive relationship between government and business, Mr. McNutt affirmed that the profit motive in private enterprise needs to be maintained and defended as right and necessary. He said that in achieving profit for private enterprise in a successful democracy, the advantages of production must extend as far as possible to the entire community. He believed that the Government must "prevent the fettering of business by monopoly" on the ground that "free enterprise in commerce and industry is the essence of an economic democracy."

Mr. Farley in an address before the Winston-Salem, N. C. Chamber of Commerce last night dealing so basically with national issues that observers construed it as marking the beginning of his own active candidacy, declared that he had "no sympathy with the theory that government and business are naturally arrayed in hostile camps."

"Government," he declared, "must look with clear vision and embrace within its broad scope the employer, employee, stockholder, and finally the whole people."

With respect to both industry and agriculture Mr. Farley said his proposal is "that this Nation should give unstinted support and encouragement to basic research in physics, metallurgy, and chemistry. It is on discoveries in these fields that ingenious men contrive inventions upon which new industries are built."

Mr. Farley's declaration that he is prepared to put the welfare of the country over the expedient interests of his party is widely construed as further evidence that the President's close political ally and campaign manager would oppose a third nomination.

Far East in Flux—When the United States Government substitutes strong silence for strong words in its dealings with Japan, then we may know that something of profound importance is happening. That "something" happened this week when the State Department informed the Japanese Ambassador that not even a temporary arrangement would be negotiated to take the place of the commercial treaty which expires Jan. 26.

For eight years the United States has reprimanded Tokyo for its violations of the Nine-Power Treaty and its expulsion of American trade from China but has continued to supply Japan with the products vital to its conquest in Asia.

Cordell Hull is writing no notes; Ambassador Grew is making no speeches; President Roosevelt is uttering no reprimands to the Japanese. The expiration of the commercial treaty enables the United States to ask the Tokyo Government firmly and, it is necessary to say, ominously, what it intends to do. It asks that Japan's reply be in acts, not in promises. The course of Far Eastern events is thrown into flux and is entering a new and perhaps decisive phase.

J. Roscoe Drummond

American Mail Bars Packages To War Powers

Britain and France agree on immediate action if Germans start invasion of Belgium.

The U. S. Post Office Dept. ruled today that the U. S. mails are not to be used for shipment of "articles or materials" to any belligerent. This offers Great Britain co-operation in breaking up what Britain contends is a planned practice of sympathizers shipping vital commodities to the Reich.

Defense of Belgium by the Allies was disclosed in London today to be provided for in swift-moving military plans of Britain and France. Preparations to counter a German move through the Low Countries became known following official reiteration of Britain's obligations to Belgium.

The Netherlands, however, stood aloof from Winston Churchill's plea that the neutrals side definitely with the Allies. But the Netherlands' Foreign Minister made clear that the Low Countries are not a "mutual" defense problem which might unite them if attacked.

In Finland, fighting is still in progress south of Lake Ladoga, where large numbers of Russians are reported to be in danger of encirclement, although reliable news from the sector is meager. Russian bombing raids are continuing in South Finland, one Finnish freighter having been sunk in the course of a raid.

On the Western front the respective army headquarters reported no activity of importance.

Germany's sea raider, the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Deutschland, "returned home recently" and has been renamed the Lützow. Reichsführer Hitler has ordered that the name Deutschland be reserved for a bigger ship, as yet unannounced.

Sea warfare, reaching sudden intensity, brought known losses of all nations to 339 ships, aggregating 1,187,420 tons.

Censorship took a new turn in Britain with the Government abstaining from rigid control of news reels. Even in war, it was argued, personal liberty and freedom must be protected.

Action on Mail

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—The Post Office Department gave warning today that the United States mails are not to be used for the shipment of articles or materials (merchandise of all kinds) to any of the belligerent countries.

This important ruling gives effect to a provision of the revised Neutrality Act and comes at a time to offer to Great Britain effective co-operation in breaking up what the British contend is a systematic and well-financed practice of German sympathizers in the United States of delivering vital commodities to the Reich through American postal channels.

Notices were sent today to all post offices throughout the U. S. banning from all the mails, whether by air or water packages addressed to any warring state, and while postal officials explain that the legal and administrative details to carrying out this prohibition have prevented its earlier application, the action cuts straight through one of the most disputed issues between Britain and the United States.

This action eases the tension throughout the whole range of recent disputes between the United States and Great Britain since Britain's search of American mails resulted from its concern with their use to break the German blockade and the delay to American ships in the Mediterranean was related in part to added investigation of postal contraband.

The decision of the Post Office Department was taken, it is known, after consultation with the Department of State and it seems apparent that the timing represents an American gesture to give such co-operation to Britain as is proper under the Neutrality Law.

This co-operation, which has its basis in the provisions of the Neutrality Act and therefore is designed first to keep American interests out of the war zones, comes at a critical point in Britain's prosecution of her naval warfare. It was London's grave concern that the effectiveness of the blockade was being seriously jeopardized by the misuse of the American mails that precipitated the recent tense exchange of notes between the two countries over the inviolability of the mails.

A British memorandum issued in summary form in London and Washington this morning discloses that the British have uncovered a traffic in food, clothing, jewels and other commodities between the United States and South America on the one hand and Germany on the other of huge proportions. It is this flow of contraband aiding the German cause which Great Britain is intent upon eliminating.

U. M. W. Cool to Lewis Attack Upon New Deal

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 25 (AP)—Forty-seven resolutions supporting a third term for President Roosevelt were introduced today before the United Mine Workers of America convention, providing an anomalous aftermath to John L. Lewis's split with the New Deal.

No immediate action was taken by the 2,000 delegates on the resolutions from locals in Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Wyoming, and Maryland.

Several resolutions were offered opposing use of U. M. W. funds for political campaigns. Mr. Lewis, President of the U. M. W., and Congress for Industrial Organizations, put up about \$500,000 for the 1936 Democratic campaign.

A hope that Mr. Lewis "some day would be President of the United States" was expressed in a resolution from a Sharon, W. Va., group.

Opposition to Dies

Delegates, taking up several hundred of 1,800 resolutions submitted before the jubilee session opened, adopted one opposing continuation of the Dies Committee Investigating Un-American Activities. It suggested that the money be turned over to the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee.

The Roosevelt third-term resolutions contrasted sharply with Mr. Lewis's prediction Jan. 24 that a campaign to re-elect the President would result in "ignominious defeat."

While there may be some warm debate on these resolutions, there was little likelihood of any being adopted in view of Mr. Lewis's stringent control over the convention.

This control was demonstrated Jan. 24 in the midst of a clamor by several U. M. W. districts for

autonomy. As 20 delegates shouted for recognition from the presiding officer, Mr. Lewis strode to the microphone and announced:

"There is really nothing to debate. Every district will be given autonomy when it has demonstrated that it wants it and can support itself."

Explains Attack

Mr. Lewis, elaborating later on his blast at the Democratic National Administration, which he accused of breaking faith with labor and failing to solve major problems such as unemployment, increasing debt, and taxation, said:

"I intended my statement this morning to be a distinct jar to professional politicians in the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. I intended it to serve notice that labor was not to be taken for granted."

Want Roosevelt

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25 (AP)—Two Congress of Industrial Organizations leaders in Philadelphia struck out against John L. Lewis's prediction of "ignominious defeat" if Democrats nominate President Roosevelt for a third term.

In an open letter to 500 American Federation of Labor and C. I. O. union locals they urged that the President be "redrafted and re-elected."

Heading the movement were William M. Leader, President, and Joseph P. Kline, Vice-President of Branch No. 1, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, one of the City's largest unions with a membership of 12,000. Ten days ago, 2,000 members in a resolution called for a "tenth term" for the President, "if necessary."

Japan's American Imports Dominated by War Supplies

One day before the U. S.-Japanese trade treaty of 1911 expires, Washington, Tokyo give only vague indications of coming events. Underlying possible punitive measures by President Roosevelt and Congress if Japan refuses to moderate aggression in China, is the dependence of Japan on American products. Volume and commodities of trans-Pacific trade are analyzed in the following article, last of three.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Trade approaching \$400,000,000 a year will move from under the protecting mantle of the United States-Japanese commercial treaty when the pact expires Friday.

Japan is America's third largest customer, coming immediately after the United Kingdom and Canada. The United States is Japan's largest buyer of major exports, such as raw silk, textiles, canned goods, tea, chinaware, novelties, and toys.

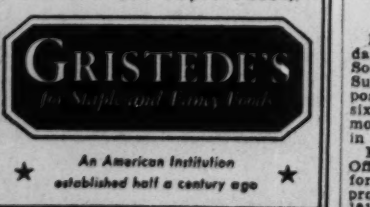
In 1938 United States exports to Japan were \$239,620,000, imports from Japan \$126,820,000.

Initial indications are that this big trade will not be immediately or automatically cut into by the lapse of the treaty which the United States abrogated. But this does not mean that the Administration is not thinking over possible steps which may be taken to cut down the flow from the United States to Japan of supplies useful in prosecuting the war in China.

Japan in Greater Need
The fundamental difference between United States exports to Japan and Japanese exports to the United States is this—American goods are essential to Japan, but Japanese goods are not vitally essential to the United States.



● We're beating the drum for a great annual event—Gristede's Thrift Parade. March into your nearest Gristede store and stock your pantry with the world's finest foods, now priced at thrifter levels than ever. A grand opportunity to discover Gristede's superior foods and service. Gristede Bros., Inc., Superior Food Stores in New York, Westchester, and Connecticut (see telephone book).



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Insurance Company of North America
PHILADELPHIA
Surplus to Policyholders
Over \$71,000,000
Any Agent or Broker can get you a North America Policy

Wonders of Research: Mayaland Old as Rome

Geographic explorers go to Mexico to dig out missing shard; Eclipses stand on call.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Matthew W. Stirling, archaeologist of the National Geographic Society leads another joint expedition with the Smithsonian Institution to Tres Zapotes, site near Vera Cruz, Mexico, where last season was uncovered a monument bearing what is believed to be the oldest dated work of pre-Columbian architecture in North America. Though written in Mayan, it corresponds, he says, to 4 November, 291 B. C. Unfortunately, it is only a part of the original monument and date, though the most important part. To clinch the argument that has ensued among experts ever since the discovery was made, this year's expedition hopes to find the rest of the stone. Details of the search and the past history of Mayan dates are published by Dr. Stirling in the Society's monthly magazine.

Tuning In on Sun's Fringe

Down in Texas at the McDonald Observatory astronomers are planning to use Dr. A. Melvin Skellert's "coronagraph," a modified television apparatus capable of producing technical solar eclipses to order. Astronomers have been trying for more than half a century to produce artificial eclipses in full daylight instead of waiting for the moon to hide the sun's burning disk.

First to succeed was M. Lyot, who began his work on the Pic de Midi, a tall Pyrenean peak in France. His methods, involving exceptionally good lenses, exceptionally clear atmospheric conditions and a disk (the equivalent of the moon) were not essentially new, though they were the greatest advance in the problem made in the early 1930's.

Dr. Skellert's approach is novel. He looks upon the sun and its chromosphere as a giant radio station, and the electronic device he has conceived dissipates all energy coming from the disk itself to "receive" with saving grace, only such energy as comes from the corona surrounding the sun. He "tunes in" the corona just as one tunes in a favorite station and excludes all others.

What the astronomers at McDonald Observatory will find with coronagraph, only time will tell; but as radio and telephone engineers assert, many electro-magnetic disturbances that interfere with transmission of message from time to time are sun-born.

Knowledge of the corona may give some indication of a way in which communication engineers can combat this nuisance.

Mechanics Wanted

The automobile industry and the expanding airplane industry are both reported in desperate need of skilled help. Home owners in need of a plasterer for a few hours find they cannot buy his services without including his helper or for less than a day, or less than \$27.

One doesn't have to be an economist or a social scientist to agree with Dr. Harrison Lowe, editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, when he observes that such cases "call for a lot of explanation if not for some sort of remedial action. Perhaps it might be well to install in our educational system a little more respect for the skilled artisan who values trained hands? Perhaps as Dr. Howe sug-

gests the trend has been too long established to have the sons of skilled craftsmen enter the professions, or become members of the white-collar class. More than one family is responsible for an unsuccessful lawyer or accountant who would have been a prosperous and happy master mechanic.

Perhaps it might be well to revive the old celluloid collar again, that device that went out with wasp waists. Then every worker may, if he chooses, be a "white collar" worker, letting the soil fall where it may.

Fortunately all youngsters don't fall for the maxim "every boy has an equal opportunity of becoming President of the United States."

If they did, what a job each successful dweller in the White House would have with all the rest of us "unemployed Presidents."

Astronomer's Election

Dr. J. A. Pearce, assistant director of Dominion Observatory at Victoria, B. C., and Dr. Frank S. Hogg of Dunlap Observatory, University of Toronto, have been elected President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada.

Extinguisher Invented

Information transpires from Germany that several manufacturing concerns are working with magnesium and its alloys in the construction of planes, automobiles and motors have combined research to develop a special type of "magnesium" fire extinguisher, capable of combating burning magnesium power or alloys. No information as to its nature was given, save that it gives better results than the present practice of combating such fires with iron filings and dry sand. It is said to cause no damage to either materials or machinery and leaves no trace of dirt, stain, or smoke. German patent is pending.

Green Charges Labor Board With Biased Administration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, charged the National Labor Relations Board today with "maladministration" of the Wagner Act "with prejudice and bias," and with a deliberate attempt to injure the Federation to aid the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. Green shouted his accusations at a hearing of the special House committee investigating the Labor Board. At one point he cried it had "committed all the crimes in the calendar" in discriminating against the A. F. of L. in representation cases.

At another point he attacked Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. Pointing out that an order of the Labor Board had put A. F. of L. longshoremen on the Pacific Coast under Harry Bridges and his C. I. O. Union, Mr. Green charged Mr. Bridges is an "alien Communist."

"In fact," he shouted, "the record seems to show that all the people of America agree that Bridges is a Communist, except Dean Landis and Secretary Perkins."

Workers Rebel

Under the present law the A. F. of L. workers on the Pacific Coast who refuse to be represented by a "Communist" have no legal safeguard, Mr. Green said. The Supreme Court has decided that their only recourse is in Congress. Mr. Green cried the Pacific Coast workers would be "rebels" until the law was changed.

The Federation head started his testimony by declaring he supported the Labor Act in its original purpose and that it had been of great benefit to labor. A minute later he charged, however, a "general policy of the Board to destroy the Federation."

Asked if he included all three members of the present Labor



By a Staff Photographer
John Long of National Geographic Society (left) points out to Kenneth Miller, senior at Ohio State University, a dot in a Mayan inscription, over the meaning of which controversy has arisen.

Question of Date

University, a dot in a Mayan inscription, over the meaning of which controversy has arisen.

Hull Trade Program Gets Strong Support of Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—No Congressional measure in a long while has had quite the vigorous support from women as Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade treaty program is getting.

Extension of the trade agreements program, destined to lapse next June unless Congress acts, is now uppermost in the attention of at least six national women's organizations. Not only their representatives listened to every word of testimony presented to the House Ways and Means Committee, but they have gone on the stand themselves after giving themselves a stiff course in international economics.

Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin led the feminine procession to the House Ways and Means Committee, voicing the views of the National League of Women Voters. She was followed by Dr. Caroline F. Ware of the American Association of University Women; Mrs. James Austin Stone of the National Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. Arthur Brin of the National Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Frederick W. Beggs of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. R. Kirkpatrick Noble of the National Service League.

The Women's View
Republican backgrounds and business men husbands have put some of the women in embarrassing positions.

"If the Republican Party comes out against reciprocal trade agreements in their platform, we Republicans may be faced with the dilemma of either forsaking the Hull program or voting for a third term candidate," protested Mrs. Harriet Connor Brown, during a lively discussion of trade agreement strategy at the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War. Mrs. Brown is the author of "Grandmother Brown's 100 Years," prize autobiography of a few years

back. Her husband was once head of the United States Bureau of Efficiency under President Hoover. A Wisconsin farmer's wife, Mrs. Brown said, "My husband thinks," that these trade agreements are bad for us right now. But," she added, "he is broadminded enough to see that ultimately they will help trade."

One of the toughest jobs that faces Secretary Hull's feminine champions is answering their own husbands, who hear chiefly the businessman's side of the argument.

Some Question Raised
"Why," asked a Pennsylvania woman at the Cause and Cure of War Conference, "should we import 400,000 tons of coal from Soviet Russia when our own mines face bankruptcy?"

The answer advanced by Henry L. Deimel, Jr., Assistant Chief of the State Department's Trade Agreements Division was that the Russian coal probably served a small area of New England that could get it cheaper by water from Russia than by rail from Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Stone, who is also Chairman of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee, through which the various organizations are concentrating their fire, is warning the women particularly against the Disney amendment to exempt such key products as copper, coal, lumber and oil from the tariff reduction program, and against possible Senate insistence on authority to ratify the agreements.

Widepread distribution of simply-worded leaflets issued by the various women's groups, personal letters to members of Congress and pleas for newspaper editorial support are supplementing the women's personal efforts on Capitol Hill in behalf of Mr. Hull's program.

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Britain Safeguards Liberty Even in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 25—A stirring defense of liberty and individual freedom—despite the exigencies of war—has emerged in the House of Lords debate on the question of newsreel censorship.

In a declaration, the implications of which far transcend the question of motion pictures, a Government spokesman disclosed that Britain was making every effort to prevent the sacrifice of basic individual rights through wartime restrictions. He declared:

"If every time an abuse of freedom is committed we allow that to be the opportunity for further Government control, further censorship, further denial of liberty, then I believe you are going to erode the whole rock of personal liberty."

The words were those of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Undersecretary of State for Colonies.

Debate on Censorship
His statement came in the course of yesterday's extensive debate which clarified the Government's attitude on the whole question of movie censorship.

The Government flatly rejected the demand for tighter control of newsreels.

It is disclosed that the Government has a three-point policy:

1. No general censorship of movies.

2. Moral safeguards to be maintained by voluntary censorship on the part of the industry itself.

3. National security to be safeguarded through "supervision" of newsreels by the Ministry of Information.

Newsreels Criticized

A statement to this effect followed the severe criticism of recent British newsreels by several members of the House of Lords. Attracting the greatest comment was one reel which salarized the homecoming of Miss Unity Valkyrie Freeman-Mitford, a British Ambassador to Paris, while the newsreels accept the supervision of the Ministry of Information.

This supervision is just two days old, although it is based on the same regulations which cover the four-month-old press censorship. The regulation "entitles" the press and newsreels to submit material to the censor if they wish, so as to render themselves safe from prosecution under the Official Secrets Act. Until recently newsreels did not submit copies to the censor, but now the Ministry has a special preview every Monday and Thursday morning. The censor can advise regarding secrets, but he cannot wield scissors on moral grounds. That is still left to the editors.

Protestants Unite Forces In Drive for World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—A worldwide mobilization of Protestant forces in a new intensive campaign for the peace of all Nations got under way here today under the auspices of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America. The movement will seek to unite the 10,000 missionaries serving in 73 countries in "an unselfish mission" to make world peace their primary purpose.

Approximately 30,000,000 Protestants in North America are represented in the Conference, which supports the foreign missions.

Announcing the plan at a press conference held at the organization's headquarters at 156 Fifth Avenue yesterday, Dr. Emory Ross, Executive Secretary of the special committee in charge of the campaign, said the Conference had an almost ideal setup for this work, since it was the oldest and largest interdenominational society in the world.

Factor for Peace
"This agency is potentially the greatest nongovernmental factor for peace in the world," he declared. "It has a larger personnel working in close relationship with foreign peoples and Governments than any other national body."

The first event of the mobilization will be approximately 500 convocation luncheons on March 16 in various parts of the United States which, according to Dr. Ross, will include a radio message from President Roosevelt. Other leaders and officials of the United States Government have pledged their support, he added, and will be heard from.

"The purpose of these convocations is to emphasize the contributions around the world made by the conference during the 47 years of its existence," he continued. "The conference is one of the most potent forces for peace in the world. Our interest now is to reinforce, enlarge, and intensify the Christian contributions to international understanding through the missions of the churches abroad in co-operating with our sister churches and missionary organizations in European countries."

The Christian Method
Instruction will be sent to missionaries abroad, he said, adding that "no group is better placed from the standpoint of having the confidence of the nationals to interpret human relationships and to demonstrate the validity of the Christian method."

Efforts will be made at headquarters here to imbue the missionaries with a oneness of purpose in a world crisis, he added.

New St. Lawrence Seaway Pact Believed Ready as Parley Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Indications that the Canadian and United States negotiators for a new St. Lawrence seaway treaty have evolved a compromise between the one-stage and two-stage plans of development for the International Rapids section, which have been a long-time source of argument were seen in the brief and somewhat cryptic announcement made jointly by the delegations at the end of three days' conferences here.

The statement said the representatives of the two Governments have reached "substantial agreement" on the project and that discussions have progressed to a point where it is necessary for the two delegations to report to their heads of State on matters of policy. It is now assumed as practically certain that a treaty will be submitted to the legislative branches of the two Governments for ratification. This would be based on a draft offered by Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, last June revising the treaty of 1932 which failed of ratification in the Senate.

Engineers in Agreement
The 1932 proposal called for dams, electric generating plants, canals, and locks both at Barnhart Island, between Massena, N. Y., and Cornwall, Ontario, and at Chrysler Island about 15 miles upstream. The statement of the conferences speaks of a project "which would involve a main dam in the vicinity of Barnhart Island, with a power house in each country, and a control dam upstream."

"The engineers of the countries," it is added, "are in agreement that such a project is sound from an engineering standpoint, cheaper in cost than the project on which the 1932 treaty was based, and affords full protection for all the interests in the various sections of the St. Lawrence River."

The project is to be based on one of several plans discussed in the 1926 report of the joint board of engineers.

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Crises Cement U. S.-Australian Amity

WASHINGTON (P)—The United States is taking steps to make its forthcoming diplomatic relations with Australia as extensive as possible at this crucial moment in the Pacific.

Plans are being outlined for a \$100,000 legation at Canberra, the new Minister, Clarence E. Gauss, until now Consul General at Shanghai, will have a foreign service officer as Secretary of Legation and another as Commercial Attaché, aided by clerks and stenographers.

Formal relations, already announced officially, will be undertaken as quickly as possible now that American attention is focused on the Far East as a result of cessation Jan. 26 of commercial contractual relations with Japan through the expiration of the abrogated Treaty of 1911.

Watches Japan Closely

Australia has repeatedly evinced preoccupation with Japan's growing power. She began last year to develop her Navy and Air Force. She placed millions of dollars of orders here for warplanes which were interrupted by the arms embargo of the old Neutrality Act. Since the lifting of the embargo in November, the orders have been reinstated and added to, and export licenses for \$4,000,000 and more already have been issued.

Australia is anxious not only over her mainland but also, and perhaps principally, over the Territory of New Guinea and the Territory of Papua. These Territories comprise the eastern half of the Island of New Guinea, the other half of which belongs to the Netherlands. Australia holds these under mandate, having seized them from Germany in the World War.

Petroleum in Islands

They are closer to Japan than Australia and are, comparatively, not far from the Japanese mandated Palau Islands. That Japan covets the rich Netherlands East Indies for their petroleum has often been bruited both within and without Japan, although never officially, and Australian New Guinea would logically fall within such a seizure.

Lessening of Civil Disputes Noted in Kansas Court Survey

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—Either people are settling their disputes out of court these days, or they don't have as many disputes to begin with, says Lester G. Seaman, Kansas City lawyer, in reporting in The Journal of the Kansas Bar the results of a survey of civil litigation in the State's courts since 1900.

Briefly, he says, the survey showed a marked decrease in the volume of business in the Kansas Supreme Court since 1900, and the Federal courts here since 1905. And this in spite of the fact that the population of the State has increased in that time by more than 200,000.

Stated His Views

Mr. Seaman stated his views on finding little or no definite continuous relationship between the variations of legal activity and the tempo of business. At times, such as the period 1901-1905, when general business was good, the civil law business was good. But in the period between 1900-1925, the business of both courts more than doubled, while business conditions were both good and bad, and there is no reason to believe that business doubled as did litigation.

In the few months prior to the 1929 crash, business increased to heights rarely known before, but the courts experienced a sharp decrease in business.

During the depression years, when general business reached an all-time low, the survey showed a definite increase in private litigation.

Legal Expansion

The legal expansion continued until June 30, 1933, the period when business started falling steadily and rapidly. Then litigation gained another increase. The depression-born boom of the Federal court was not duplicated in the State Supreme Court.

Business for the courts continued in an up-and-down trend until July 1, 1935. Since that time there has been an unbroken decline in the number of private civil cases filed, and it was pointed out in the survey that the two courts lost in the last 14 years all they had gained in the previous 20.

"The possibility that the people

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HOTEL PICCADILLY
45TH STREET, JUST WEST OF BROADWAY
Roy Moulton, Manager

Melbourne Cheers Departing Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Jan. 25—This City turned out en masse yesterday to give a farewell cheer to Victoria's contingent of Infantry, Artillery and Engineers prior to their departure for foreign parts as members of the Second Australian Expeditionary Force.

Scenes unusual to the undemonstrative Australians were witnessed as Collins Street and the other thoroughfares through which the parade passed were packed with dense crowds decked with confetti and streamers. The Governor General Lord Gowrie reviewed the parade at Parliament House.

President Roosevelt, as a navy man intensely interested in the Pacific, embraces Australia with in his calculations of tactics in the Far East. He sent three cruisers to Australia two years ago to represent the Government at the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Dominion's founding.

U. S. Made "Gesture"

Thirty years before, President Theodore Roosevelt sent the main fleet to Australia en route to Japan as a gesture to impress Japan during difficulties over immigration questions.

When the Australian Minister, Richard Gardiner Casey, arrives shortly, every attempt will be made to give his presentation of credentials to President Roosevelt maximum importance.

Civil Liberties Hearings Move Up West Coast

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25 (P)—The Senate Civil Liberties Committee transferred its hearing, now in the third week, to San Francisco today and required four witnesses to reappear there Monday.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, presiding, excused all witnesses under subpoena here from further attendance except the four: Paul Shoup, President of Southern California, Inc., and former head of the Southern Pacific Railway; Frank Partridge, Executive Secretary of Southern Californians; J. C. Hanna, former President of Southern Californians and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Bessie A. Ochs, President of the Neutral Thousands, a women's propaganda group financed by Southern Californians, Inc.

The committee has interested itself in labor unrest in agricultural and industrial fields of the Southwest. Late yesterday it inquired briefly into affairs of the Associated Farmers of Arizona.

Kemper Marley, Phoenix cattleman and an officer of the Maricopa County Associated Farmers, said that since organization of the unit in 1938 it had had little relationship with law enforcement officers except that the "undemocratic" Sheriff asked various members to furnish him with information at times.

The committee heard charges from J. W. Buzzell, secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council of the American Federation of Labor, that the District Attorney's office "has been used as an ally of employers' associations" and has arrested labor union officials without warrants and held them incommunicado.

Southern Californians, Inc., meanwhile, charged that the Committee had declined to hear testimony on "invasion of civil rights of employers."

In a statement, the organization said it had submitted to the Committee last December facts "concerning 70 instances of invasion of civil rights of employers, employees and the public by union organizers and racketeers using threats, intimidation, coercion, sabotage, boycott and violence."

Chicago to Pole For Phone Number

CHICAGO (P)—Hubert Rieck Jr., a radio announcer at suburban Lombard, found it more convenient to communicate 10,000 miles than reach for a telephone directory.

An operator aboard the United States Antarctic Expedition's snow cruiser asked Mr. Rieck in code to telephone Harold Vagborg, Director of the Armour Research Foundation, designer and builder of the cruiser.

"Know his number?" asked Mr. Rieck.

"Just a minute 'til I look it up," was the answer from the south polar regions.

Dr. Thomas Poulter, snow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—The decision to establish an Australian Legation in Washington indicates a major change in the long established policy of Australia's leadership.

Previous Prime Ministers, among them Stanley M. Bruce and Joseph A. Lyons, had regarded the creation by Dominion governments of separate legations in foreign capitals as tending to impair the unity of the British Commonwealth in the expression of foreign policy.

Australia, Mr. Bruce held, was far better served by the British Foreign Office than it could ever be by Ministers of its own, at least until she could produce her own career diplomats. Mr. Bruce preferred that Australia should be represented in London by an officer of the Department of External Affairs maintaining a liaison between the High Commissioner for Australia, and the Foreign Office.

Outlined Pacific Pact

Mr. Lyons, though in 1937 he outlined a plan for a regional understanding and nonaggression pact among the countries of the Pacific and though later he toyed with the idea of appointing Ministers to Washington and Tokyo, did not, in fact, materially depart from the policy of Mr. Bruce, except to appoint to the British Embassy in Washington an Australian Counsellor.

Mr. Lyons was generally content to follow the lead of Downing Street in matters of foreign policy and to reflect as Australian opinion the view communicated to him from London. He was repeatedly criticized by the Australian press for his reluctance to express an essentially Australian outlook.

Pacific Was Different

The present Prime Minister, Robert A. Menzies, on taking office, was quick to respond to the growing desire among thoughtful Australians for a distinctive Australian contribution to Imperial foreign policy. In relation to European affairs, he said in his first speech as Prime Minister, Australia must of necessity be guided largely by the knowledge of the United Kingdom Government and affected by its decisions. But in the Pacific the situation was otherwise.

What Great Britain called the Far East was for Australia the Near North. In the Pacific Australia must regard herself as a principal, providing herself with her own information and maintaining her own diplomatic contacts for that purpose. All her consultations with the other countries of the commonwealth must be on the footing that in the Pacific here and New Zealand's—was the primary risk.

A concert of Pacific powers, to which he looked forward, required increased diplomatic contacts between them; and in the affairs of the Pacific Australia must play an adult and an effective part. He liked to think of a peace accord studied with the names of London, Washington and Canberra. Australia must, in particular, do all she could to improve mutual understanding with the United States, for upon it much of the happiness of the two countries depended.

Another Personal Link

Another personal link between Australia and the North American continent will be forged by Australia's first High Commissioner in Canada, Maj. Gen. Sir William Glasgow, who is, like Mr. Casey, a Queenslander. The announcement of his appointment to Ottawa at the close of the old year preceded by a few days the arrival in Australia of Canada's first High Commissioner to Australia, C. J. Burchell. Sir William expects to sail for Canada in February.

Junior Chamber Names Stassen As Outstanding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Recognition of Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota as "the Nation's outstanding young man under 35 for 1939" by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce has led veteran political observers here to declare that he had qualities that looked like Presidential timber.

At the same time, the Governor's future political possibilities were intimated by Perry Pipkin of Memphis, Tenn., President of the Junior Chamber, when he presented Governor Stassen with a diamond-studded gold key symbolic of the organization's honor award.

"Governor Stassen," Mr. Pipkin said, "born only 32 years ago on a Dakota County farm, has climbed rapidly to the commanding position of the youngest chief executive of any state and therefore, as a representative of 120,000 young men from 750 communities in the United States, I present this emblem of your past record, and we hope by calling attention to that record, that we can stimulate continued accomplishments from our nation's young men."

The Awards Committee serving at the request of the Chamber included: Dr. Rock Sleyster, President of the American Medical Association; Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor; A. N. Marquis, Editor of "Who's Who in America"; Duward Howes, editor of "America's Young Men"; and Julius H. Barnes, New York City.

Incidentally both Governor Stassen and Mr. Pipkin were among the 10 most outstanding young men of 1939 chosen recently by Mr. Howes.

Governor Stassen, a Republican, came into politics by way of the practice of law, and frequently was identified with organized labor. He is in fact, considered by labor as a friend, though his position is such as to assure him the continued friendship of business, and the backing of conservatives.

When Niagara Stands Still



Niagara Falls Thrills With Its Roar and Awe With Its Frozen Silence

Mist has given way to snow—the Niagara River to ice—and the roar of the falls to silence in the annual transformation which always thrills. The power of the giant is frozen. The magnificence of winter Niagara, like a mighty organ of thousands of pipes, reappears. And not without wondering throngs to clamber over the rocks, even cross the gorge itself where the Maid of the Mist steams in summer. When the ice breaks, Niagara will again roar it is free.

Aerial Motor Orders Tax U. S. Factories

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (P)—Secretary Morgenthau said today that the Nation's airplane engine production must be increased to meet the potential demand by the Army, Navy and civil domestic services and by foreign countries.

Mr. Morgenthau, President Roosevelt's liaison man with an interdepartmental committee coordinating domestic and foreign airplane purchases, said that "engine production isn't big enough to take care of the demand."

Could Handle More

"I know American airplane manufacturers could handle a lot more orders if they could get the engines," he added.

Saying that the potential bottleneck in the engine industry had not impeded fulfillment of present airplane orders but might interfere with future orders, Mr. Morgenthau reported that "everybody" was studying means of expanding production.

The need for more engines, he explained, was one of the principal reasons why he and other officials were visiting airplane and engine factories. Mr. Morgenthau and Army and Navy representatives were supposed to have been in Buffalo, N. Y., today to inspect the Curtiss-Wright and Bell aircraft plants, but were prevented from going by yesterday's heavy snow.

Visit Engine Plants

However, Capt. Harry E. Collins, Treasury procurement chief and Chairman of the co-ordinating committee, went to Buffalo by train. Mr. Morgenthau also disclosed that a few days ago he made an unannounced trip to the Lycoming engine plant at Williamsport, Pa.

Likewise, he has visited the Glenn Martin plant in Baltimore. Mr. Morgenthau reiterated that the President's committee, while co-ordinating American and foreign purchases, would "make very sure that not only the American Army and Navy but also American commercial needs are taken care of first."

Allied Need Great

NEW YORK (P)—The Wall Street Journal says the most extensive aircraft procurement program ever undertaken in America is understood to be under active consideration for the British and French Governments. A definite decision in the matter is expected within the next few weeks, the paper says.

The program may include between 6,000 and 8,000 bombers and larger numbers of pursuit planes, the whole amounting to

A Stab at Core of War: Mrs. Catt's Challenge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—To women whom she has been diligently seeking to lead down the road of peace for many years, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt last night addressed this advice—"Go home. Sit down in a quiet corner and try to think of an idea that will stab at the heart of war."

According to demands that she address the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, which she founded 15 years ago, the veteran peace and suffrage leader declared, "I, for one, am tired of talk."

"Somewhere, somehow, someone will have an idea that will strike right at the heart of the war machine," she continued, and that someone, she indicated, may well be a woman. "It is the instinct of the wild beast that causes war," she went on. "We can't settle it with tears. We might settle it with humor if we had enough of it."

The Prize, Immortality

Then she continued, "Have any of you sat down in a quiet corner and tried to think of an idea that will strike at the heart of the war spirit? I invite you to do it. The prize will be immortality."

"For the last 25 years," Mrs. Catt told the women, "I have tried to answer the question, what is war? I have read more than 1,000 books on war. I think war is bunk. 'If we had the backbone, the intelligence, and the spiritual strength, we could destroy war with an idea. I invite you to bring in that idea.'"

Much of Mrs. Catt's address, given at the annual conference banquet, was devoted to a description of a matriarchy she encountered some years ago in Sumatra. The women leaders of the East Indian tribe, she found, had abolished war 700 years ago by agreeing to settle a quarrel by a fight between two bullocks.

"Is the educated woman of today as clever as the uneducated woman of 700 years ago?" Mrs. Catt inquired.

"We might," she suggested, "maintain a small zoo of our own with animals properly selected for their ferocity. It would not cost nearly as much as a battleship. The entrance fees might pay the national debt; they would at least balance the budget."

What Price Peace?

Speaking on the program with Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt urged the women to decide what price they are willing to pay to keep out of the present war. "You do have to pay for peace," she declared. "That is something we've never really faced. The time is coming when we will have to do that."

The President's wife predicted that "even this war may lead us to a peace which may bring into the world the thing we all desire—lasting security at home and abroad."

The women were urged by Mrs. Roosevelt to take back to their communities the realization that "war anywhere is a menace to peace everywhere."

American Foreign Policy

Punitive action against Japan for breaking treaties, extension of the Hull trade treaty program, a more genuine policy toward European refugees and aid to Finland were described by Dr. William Allan Neilson, former President of Smith College, a third dinner speaker, as steps in keeping with American tradition.

Senator Claude A. Pepper (D) of Florida told the women Wednesday that the people of the United States at least spiritually and mentally have never wanted to isolate themselves from the rest of the world.

"If some people who call themselves isolationists were called upon to bear the consequences of real isolation, they would be

shocked at what it really means," he declared.

The Florida Senator outlined various foreign policy bills now before Congress, supporting the Pittman bill for an embargo on war materials to Japan. "The United States should not lend direct aid to any nation committing a flagrant violation of its treaties," he declared.

Women Looking Beyond

How the women in their countries are looking beyond present war problems to a more perfect world brotherhood was described by the conference's foreign guests at a luncheon given in their honor.

Kamaladevi, Vice-President of the All-India Women's Conference, decried the tendency among people of various nations to "think of the world in terms of their own little areas." She described American women as the "worst offenders," saying they think a great deal about the rehabilitation of Czechoslovakia and Poland, "but not about the East, which is under some form of domination from Egypt to India."

Dr. Ofelia Mendoza, of Honduras, told the conference that Latin America is anxiously watching the United States to see whether it is looking for material gain or something deeper in its increasingly close relations with the Southern Hemisphere.

Other foreign guests at the conference include Huang Sin Chi, of China; Winifred Kydd, former President of the Canadian Council of Women; Mrs. Cairine Wilson, member of the Canadian Senate; and Mrs. Ammu Swaminadhan, member of the Madras (India) City Council.

Conference delegates visited the White House in the afternoon where they were received by Mrs. Roosevelt.

New York Strikers Use Phone Barrage

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (P)—A union of office workers has decided to picket the boss—by telephone. After police limited the number of pickets on the street to six, a local of the United Office and Professional Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) which is on strike against the Credit Clearing House, mailed out several thousand posters.

"Keep calling them and protesting," said the poster. "Call them now and have your friends call."

The strike began a week ago after negotiations for renewal of a contract broke down over wages.

Fair Canadian Pavilion Attracted 20,000 Daily

OTTAWA—An average of 20,000 people a day visited the Canadian Pavilion at the New York World's Fair during 1939.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

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U. S.-Japan Trade: Nippon Now Must Face Facts

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURN, special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.

Your Chairman speaks:

"Tomorrow promises to be a day of some historic import—for then the United States-Japanese trade treaty expires. With Europe's two wars dominating the headlines and making new history daily, the lapsing of a trade treaty may seem relatively insignificant. But that treaty-lapsing is an act as important as launching a major military offensive.

"The original treaty was due to run indefinitely, as it had for 28 years. It gave Japan a most-favored-nation status. With the United States Japan's biggest customer in exports and imports, it was the Number One Trade Agreement on Tokyo's books. Six months ago the United States announced its lapse, to take place tomorrow, the legal time limit written into the agreement. From then on the United States could restrain or stop all trade with Japan if it wished to."

Question: "Why was this treaty cancelled by the United States?"

Answer: "That is the important point. Japan's aggression in China has caused a growing mountain of disapproval in the United States. When the Japanese militarists went out of their way to make special trouble for American interests in China, this disapproval became sharply focused. Early warnings seemed to run into nothing but indifference. A warning about violations of the Nine Power Pact, of which both the United States and Japan were signatories, brought no lessening of provocative incidents. So the United States acted. It announced the end of the trade agreement. It was one of those steps 'short of war' Mr. Roosevelt saw as a way to make aggressors tone down their ill-advised adventures."

Question: "I don't see just how this will stop Japanese aggression. If the United States won't sell to

Japan, other countries will, won't they?"

Answer: "Other countries may sell to Japan, but they have got to sell in huge quantities to equal the United States' shipments. To sell these goods they've got to have them—and a small country just doesn't have the quantities of goods to export. Coming to the big countries, we find England, France and Germany tied up by war and Italy having all it can do to get enough goods for its own use. So the Japanese are in a particularly vulnerable position for a trade agreement cancellation."

Question: "After tomorrow, then, the United States could actually put an embargo upon goods for Japan without violating any trade treaty. Is that the picture?"

Answer: "Yes, and there's a very strong movement on for an embargo on all goods useful to Japan in making war on China. It is estimated that 56 per cent of all Japan's imports essential for war purposes come from the United States. As to the remaining 44 per cent the European war has already put a crimp in much of that, it is believed, although the figures for that sort of trade are hard to get during a war period."

"Finally the barring of the American market to Japanese goods, another possible step, would strike a major blow at the other 46 per cent because it is from these sales that Japan gets much of the money it needs to pay for these other foreign imports."

Question: "But wouldn't ending trade with Japan hurt the United States?"

Answer: "Some. But suppose the United States uses this trade cancellation power on a variable basis, bringing pressure to bear only to the degree needed. Japan will tend not to retaliate, for since the United States holds the whip hand, it can always do more damage to Japan than Japan to it. So it's likely to end in a bargaining affair with threats of trade restrictions forcing

Japan to ease off on China. At least that's what the optimists hope."

Question: "Isn't Japan strong enough inside to stand up against such efforts? After all the Japanese are far seeing and they have been tied up in this war a long time, with plenty of opportunity to lay in supplies, like Germany, for years ahead."

Answer: "The Japanese really haven't proved to be far seeing—or they wouldn't have gone ahead with such an extreme campaign in China. It was lack of restraint on the military, who showed no foresight, which led Japan on until now it is out on a limb. It has practically no friends among other nations while the one nation it uses and values most, the United States, is poised ready to close off most of its supplies."

"Apparently only some such strong threat, and perhaps the partial application of the various steps involved, is needed to bring the Japanese military to their senses. They embarked upon a war which they figured would last a few months. It has lasted over two years. The unexpected extension of the war took far more money than was ever dreamed of originally."

Question: "Then the country cannot be too strong internally?"

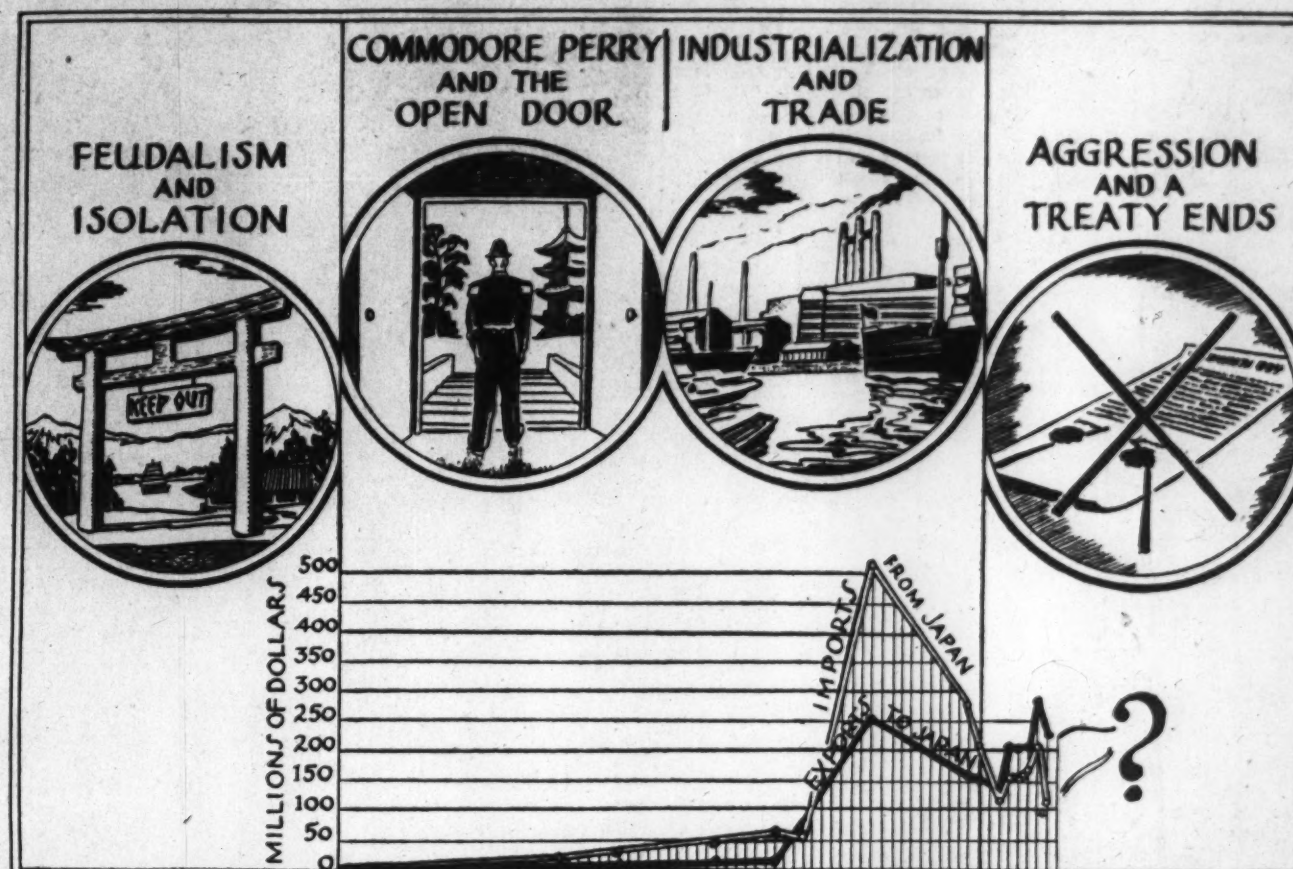
Answer: "Not judging from the latest reports, that is, as far as economics are concerned. People are spending money for goods instead of bonds—which indicates a serious lack of faith in government securities. Food prices are too high, fuel is so short that business houses had to wait until late for their heat. There has been a 30 per cent cut in gas flow and new power restrictions are in sight. Finally agriculture, that all-important element in a land of simple diet, has had a major slump and the outlook for 1940 is very poor, due to a shortage of fertilizer and farm labor."

"And now for our guest speaker, Roland Sharp, of the Fireside Staff, who will weigh the cost of aggression to Japan on Page 371."

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The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

The Tides in Trans-Pacific Trade



After 28 Years U. S.-Japanese Trade Goes on a Day-to-Day Basis
Before Perry opened Japan to American trade in the middle of the last century, U. S.-Japanese trade was nil. During the World War it skyrocketed upward, fell during the 20's, hesitated during the 30's, and as the 40's begin is threatened with further decline as the 1911 trade treaty expires. Left: Japanese preparing silk for shipment. Right: Bales of cotton in U. S. Silk and cotton are the traditional basis of trans-Pacific trade.

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Balance Sheet of Japanese Aggression

By Roland Sharp

Old Japan is still there, the Japan everyone thought of before 1931 as the faithful friend of peace, the nation of cherry blossoms and courtesy, of lacquer-red bridges gently arching toward temples half hidden among trees and mist, of parasols pastel-hued in the sun, of peasants toiling beneath broad conical reed hats, of progress blending with idyllic charm.

Old Japan is there, but anxiety and strain sadden faces of millions. Other faces set in hard lines of grim determination. Over bowls of rice when the long day is done, families in remote farming villages feel the pinch of higher living costs. In palatial modern offices, governmental officials ponder the meaning of America's decision to end the trade treaty of 1911. Businessmen who had been told that China would fall like a ripe plum into their hands, uneasily watch Japan's gold being drained away overseas to pay for the attempt to conquer China.

Only a few Japanese still watch the red sun setting over China with expectations that the next sun will bring a brighter day. Makers of munitions, to be sure, retire into their counting houses to gloat over returns of 20 per cent or more. Yet where one Japanese profits, and where one illusion persists that war can solve Japan's problems, hundreds of thousands are beginning to distrust their military leadership.

Japan's Dilemma

So, for the first time since Japanese Generals and Admirals scoffingly brushed aside the policy of friendship toward China, and invaded Manchuria, the Island Empire faces a future decidedly dark. Up to now, aggression retained some of its sparkle, some of its promise as a means of quick riches. Among the soldiers are patriotic and self-sacrificing Japanese who sought in China a lasting solution

for Japan's basic dilemma: Too many people on too little land, with not enough natural resources.

Seeking a way out, Japan ran afoul of an arresting statement: "War is a cowardly retreat from the problems of peace."

One Cabinet has just fallen because of Japan's serious economic outlook on the home front. Admirals and Generals still command the Government, but from now on the Nation will ask more insistently for proofs of wise stewardship.

Two broad approaches to the business of living with other nations are struggling for supremacy in Japan, as at many other points in the world. Since 1931, the aggressors have ridden high. Just before 1931, Japan under Baron Shidehara sought valiantly to work out a peaceful basis for relations with China. The "problems of peace," as the slogan quoted above indicates, called for foresight, courage, good will, and persistence. But, impatient, aroused over China's admittedly irritating tactics in some directions, the Japanese militarists decided to take things into their own hands.

War's Balance Sheet

Now the militarists have to explain a balance sheet to the Nation that adds up about this way:

Military Gains: Full occupation of Manchuria and erection of a puppet Government. Partial control over North China plus an irregular band extending inland from the coast a few hundred miles as far south as the main river valley behind Shanghai. Seizure of ports in South China, including Canton, and strategic railways.

Economic Gains: Access to raw materials, customs receipts, and trade in Manchukuo and China that accounted for 20 per cent of total purchases abroad in 1938, and 40 per cent of Japan's total sales abroad.

Diplomatic Gains: A temporary membership in the Anti-Com-

munist Pact with Italy and Germany. Scuttling of the pact by Germany has thrown Japan toward a patched-up accord with Russia, the future of which is uncertain.

Against these gains—and all of them are by no means sure or secure—these are the overpowering losses:

Good Will: Japan has fallen from being one of the most respected nations to the one generally blamed for loosing the floodgates of aggression on a war-weary world. Such good will as Chinese retained toward Japan has been snuffed out. The United States at last is making its displeasure felt in terms the Japanese military can understand. British, French, and Netherlands opinion has been alienated.

Public Confidence: Japanese already are failing to take up the full amounts of war loans. In 1937 the governmental Bank of Japan had to buy 10.3 per cent of the bonds floated; in 1938, 10.9 per cent, in order to take up the slack.

Financial Stability: The public debt has jumped from 6,188,000,000 yen to roughly 18,000,000,000, almost equal to the national income. With no end of the China war in sight, and trade in free exchange areas dwindling, Japan soon may face serious inflation. For some time there has been trouble in paying for essential imports, and so gold is sent abroad. This drain continues, with no adequate relief on the horizon.

The question is: How soon can Dai Nippon return to a moderate policy that will at least restore American friendship? That single benefit, seized in time, might assure Japan's safety. Grandiose ambitions will first have to be humbled.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

Japan Fights China With American Weapons

Only in recent months, since the outbreak of war in Europe, has Japan's dependence upon the United States emerged in its full proportions.

Japan is peculiarly weak unless certain resources flow in from outside. Highly industrialized, the Island Empire long ago ceased to be able to feed and clothe its growing population without foreign trade.

Textiles, to take one example, account for a large share of Japan's money exports. Yet Japan does not produce enough cotton in all the Empire to supply more than a few mills.

War Aid From U. S.

Before the war, Japan could adopt a somewhat independent attitude toward America. Britain and France, with their colonial empires, offered a bargaining point. Cotton from India and machinery from Birmingham could compete with Alabama and Pittsburgh. Now the Allies have no energies to spare for Japan—they need their own resources, machinery, and war materials.

Conscientious Americans find discom-

fort in the realization that without American oil, airplanes, cotton, and trucks, as well as many other items, Japan could not carry on the war against China. Even in 1937, while the British market was open to Japan, America supplied 54.4 per cent of Japan's essential war imports. Britain supplied 17.5 per cent, and the Netherlands Indies, 7.4 per cent.

During 1938, Japan began to feel the pinch of the China war on its foreign exchange reserves, and so restricted imports. As a result, Britain became less important as a supplier of war materials, and America more important. In two years, 1937-38, America sold oil products to Japan valued at \$91,565,000. Scrap metal accounted for \$61,421,000; copper, \$41,358,000; automobiles and parts, \$23,723,000; and so on to a grand total of \$326,489,000, much of it useful for the invasion of China.

America's conscience became uneasy over this situation, and in June, 1938, the State Department asked manufacturers not to ship airplanes to Japan,

on the ground that they were being used to bomb civilians.

Moral Embargo

Toward the end of last year, America extended its "moral embargo" over shipments of high-test gasoline to countries whose armed forces were bombing and machine-gunning defenseless people.

Just the other day, five American petroleum engineers were reported leaving Japan because their technical skill ought not to be helping aggression. Aside from war materials, Japan also depends on the United States for many things. During many years the bulk of Japan's productive machinery has been bought in America.

Cotton, oil, pig iron, lead—so the list goes of materials Japan must have, and only America is in a position to supply without interruption.

Behind these potent facts lies the explanation of Washington's wise silence as the trade treaty is allowed to lapse. Tokyo's ill-concealed agitation springs from awareness of the same potent facts.

Tokyo Pursues an Economic Mirage in China

Japan invaded Manchuria and China Proper for three distinct but related purposes.

First, Japanese strategists felt the islanders were in danger of being "pushed into the sea" unless they obtained a firm foothold on the continent. Starting with Manchurian concessions after the defeat of China in the war of 1894-5, and going on to the annexation of Korea (Chosen) in 1910, Japan occupied Manchuria from 1931 to 1933. There things stood until the present war started in 1937 near Peiping.

Second, Japanese industrialists wanted an assured supply of raw materials, as well as control of the China market. This brought them into conflict with foreign interests, chiefly American, British, French, Netherlands, and Belgian.

Third, Japanese imperialists dreamed of dominating all East Asia, driving

Russia out of the Maritime Provinces, ending non-Japanese concessions in China, and leading the Orient along lines of "Asia for the Asiatics."

Dreams of Asiatic domination temporarily glimmer as Japan meets unexpected resistance in China, and enters a period of drastic uncertainties in trade and finance.

The second objective in China—trade advantages—therefore assumes first importance, as wheels on which both the other objectives may either roll or crash.

Up to now, Japan on the economic side weighs these figures:

Trade With China

Before Invasion: 1924—Exports to China, \$143,505,000, or 19.2 per cent of Japan's total exports. 1930—China even in depression year took 17.7 per cent of Japan's exports, amounting to \$128,822,000.

After Invasion: 1931—China took only 13.6 per cent of Japan's exports, or \$76,879,000 worth. 1938—Manchukuo and China together took 30 per cent of Japan's exports. While indicating a gain, this actually is due in part to the falling off in Japan's trade elsewhere. And China exports yield little if any foreign exchange, vitally needed by Japan.

Imports from China amounted to 9.8 per cent of Japan's total imports in 1924; reached 11.8 per cent in 1931;

and 16 per cent in 1938. Again, these relative gains are largely due to the lower volume of Japan's trade as a whole.

No matter how large trade with China becomes, it cannot supply within practical time either the machinery or the foreign exchange that Japan needs. Japan's trade with America therefore becomes of supreme importance. And from 1937 to 1938, America's purchases in Japan dropped 33 per cent, while sales to Japan dropped 28 per cent.

Summing up, Japan so far has not obtained in China the economic means for subduing China. The entire invasion probably would collapse if America, Britain, and France chose to tighten the economic screws on Japan. But this might drive Japan into Russia's arms. So America, at least, hopes a firm pressure will be enough to moderate Japan's course.

Trade 'Frosting'

While Japan depends heavily on America for essential materials, America looks to Japan mostly for frosting on the cake, except in vital cotton sales. Japan is usually America's third best customer. Tokyo rightly insists that customers should not be offended. That works both ways.

Japan supplies natural silk. America likes silk and frosting, but there are synthetic silks, and in a "moral embargo" Americans might even forego some other luxuries.

Even Reindeer Help— And They're for Finns

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROVANIEMI, Finland, Jan. 25.—No small contribution to the Finnish cause in the present Arctic war is being made by Lapland's 100,000 reindeer which outnumber the human inhabitants of that territory two to one.

This large herd which ordinarily grazes in the Petsamo district near the Arctic Ocean, scene of much recent fighting, was driven south in a gigantic roundup in the early days of the war to prevent capture by the Russians. Despite the necessary haste, so thorough were the herders that they rounded up all but 5,000.

The reindeer is to Lapland what the camel is to the desert and a good deal more besides. It is a means of transportation and a source of food and clothing.

At the present time Finnish troops on the northern front are particularly thankful to the reindeer, for reindeer boots save their feet in the extreme cold, and reindeer skins spread over spruce boughs provide their tents with an almost luxurious warmth and coziness.

As one drives towards Rovaniemi, Capital of Finnish Lapland, reindeer will run along the road in front of the car for some distance before bolting off through the deep snow.

Rovaniemi and Kemijarvi, the railway terminus northeast of Rovaniemi, lie in about the same latitude as Nome or Fairbanks, Alaska. They are rather raw-looking little towns and one- and two-story wooden houses.

With their store fronts, gasoline pumps, cars, and houses they are almost exact replicas of frontier towns in North America save for the incongruous note of brightly colored Lapp costumes and head gear.

The stores usually carry large assortments of warm clothing, camping, and hunting equipment, and fishing tackle. But now the warm clothing and camping equipment has mostly been requisitioned by the Army. Also the hunting equipment.

All that remains untouched in the showcases is the fishing tackle for which no wartime use has yet been found.

As one nears the front the outward signs of civil life progressively disappear.

At Rovaniemi 110 miles behind the lines may be found women and children and even a few men in civilian dress.

But in Kemijarvi which at vari-

ous times has been within 20 miles of the Russian invaders the total evacuation of the civilian population, the taking over of virtually every house for military purposes, and the circumstance that everyone, including women, are in uniform has removed the last semblance of civil activity and only the houses are outwardly the same as before.

Still closer to the theater of war even this external resemblance to prewar times vanishes. Beyond Kemijarvi is the little village of Joutsijarvi.

Though the Russians never actually reached Joutsijarvi, long ago they were within 600 yards of it across a small lake, and though it has no military importance they bombarded it to their heart's content, blasting away walls and roofs. The inhabitants had long since been evacuated.

Broken crockery is on the kitchen floor, or a child's doll decapitated by shrapnel is framed motto, a Finnish equivalent of "God Bless Our Home" hangs crazily above a splintered table.

In a nearby village the houses had been burned to the ground and all that remained was a central chimney and a horse.

Numbers Fail

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 25 (AP)—A Russian attempt to overwhelm the Finns by sheer weight of numbers in order to rescue two trapped Red Army divisions north-east of Lake Ladoga was repulsed today, the Finns announced, with heavy Russian losses.

Finnish sources said the attack was ordered by Soviet leaders in an effort to save the Soviet divisions, which were in danger of being starved into submission near Aittokki. The Russian troops were reported to have been surrounded while trying to outflank the Mannerheim Line.

Meanwhile Soviet bombers yesterday sank a Finnish ship in the Aland Archipelago and tried to bomb a German vessel.

Dumping 10 or 15 bombs, the planes sank the 1,133-ton Notung, of Finnish registry, at Sottunga, a small island in the eastern part of the Archipelago. Other bombs barely missed a German ship, unnamed in dispatches reaching here, which had run aground nearby. A third ship, also unidentified, was machine-gunned from a plane near the island of Houtskar.

The aim of the Soviet aviators was so poor that not a direct hit was scored on the Notung, but one bomb fell close enough to cause a leak. After the Notung had foundered, the planes were reported to have machine-gunned the crew as they rowed toward shore, but no one was hit.

Waves of 5, 10 and 15 planes bombed Kuhmo, in Eastern Finland.

New Bird Species Goes Unidentified

PITTSBURGH (AP)—There's a new wood warbler from West Virginia, and that's top news for the Audubon Society and other naturalists who study and find interest in even the everyday happenings in the bird world.

Discovery of the new bird is announced in a publication of the Audubon Society of Swickley Valley, which pictures a male and female of the species that no ornithologist has been able to identify.

There is little difference in the appearance of the two birds, a fact that makes them markedly different from the Parula Warbler which in many ways they resemble. The new bird is gully gray with a lemon yellow throat and breast. Karl W. Haller, a teacher at Wheeling, W. Va., captured the birds while walking through the woods. He proposes to name the species Sutton's Warbler in honor of Dr. George M. Sutton of Bethany, W. Va., and Cornell University.

Scandinavia Buys Peas From Growers of Idaho

MOSCOW, Idaho (AP)—Dealers disclosed Jan. 25, 30,000 bushels of dry peas have been shipped from here in the past week consigned to Scandinavian Nations.

The dealers said the peas were bought by a single brokerage firm in New York and that several other firms were seeking additional supplies.

War restrictions have cut off many Scandinavian food sources, forcing these Nations to turn to the United States.

Texas Ahead of Alaska When It Puts on Winter

JUNEAU, Alaska, Jan. 25 (AP)—It was warmer yesterday in Nome, Alaska, than it was in Brownsville, Texas.

Nome reported 33 degrees. In Brownsville, Texas, the temperature dipped to 29.

Many points in Alaska, the "American Icebox," had comparatively high temperatures. At Bethel, a usual sub-zero spot, it was 42.

Raid Fails to Halt The General's Lunch

By the Associated Press
Stockholm, Jan. 25

A waitress has been awarded the Finnish Liberty Medal because she insisted on staying to serve Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, who placidly continued his lunch during an air raid on a Karelian village, the newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported today.

Its Family Faced Extinction



United States Bureau of Biological Survey

Romance of the time when these hardy food animals roamed the great open spaces of the United States is now at least partially recaptured through conservation work of the Federal Government.

A Typical Longhorn

Big Open Spaces Still to Know 'Longhorn'

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Another "vanishing American" has been snatched from extinction just in time, and like the American bison, faces the prospect of increasing numbers.

It is the Texas Longhorn, a leggy, hardy animal with long, keenly sharp-pointed horns and aggressive disposition. Once nearly the whole United States plains country from the Gulf of Mexico

to the Canadian border was his domain, but today his family numbers less than 250.

The largest herd now is at the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, near Cache, Okla., where about 145 of these picturesque animals roam the ranges under the Biological Survey's protection. Others are privately owned.

The saga of the Longhorn, according to John Hatton, of the United States Forest Service, who

is probably the outstanding authority, goes back to 1521 when the first cattle were brought to America by Gregorio Villalobos, a Governor-General of "New Spain."

"These Spanish calves," says Mr. Hatton, "were the progenitors of the millions of longhorns that spread from Vera Cruz northward over the coastal plains of Texas and the plains region of the far West. They became the pioneers of our western cattle industry."

After the Civil War, livestock breeders began raising heavier, beefier cattle, and by 1920, it became apparent that only prompt action could save the Texas Longhorn. In 1927 Mr. Hatton, together with Will C. Barnes, author and noted cowman, began a long trek in search of Longhorns, at the direction of Congress.

The two foresters traveled more than 5,000 miles and examined more than 30,000 head of Texas cattle before they collected a herd of suitable specimens. To improve the herd, purchases of Longhorns were made in central Mexico, found after much searching.

Longhorns are well suited to the arid conditions of the Southwest. They graze on rough hills where domestic cattle will not go. They also will travel greater distances to water than other cattle. Under favorable conditions, says Mr. Hatton, they will develop into large, often fat animals. As long as the animal grows, the horns continue growing. On record are horns with spreads of six, seven and even eight feet from tip to tip.

Indeed, Italy profits from the war because markets closed to Germany, by reason of the blockade or on account of the restricted efficiency of a war-strained production, have become opened to Italy. It also gains substantially from overseas traffic.

According to a statement of the director of the Italian shipping company Italia, Italians expect to bring about 100,000 German refugees from Germany to their new homelands in 1940.

Since they do not accept any other foreign exchange but dollars, that would bring in at least 40,000,000 to 40,000,000 of that highly desired money. In addition to that, thousands of German refugees are living in Italy until they leave for their new points of destination and have to be fed and housed by organizations which also pay dollars.

Wants to Cut Deficit
That means a great help for Italy's treasury because of the heavy deficit of the budget during the past years. According to the Italian Minister of Finance, Count Thaon de Revel—one of those who remained in office when Signor Mussolini ousted his collaborators with Nazi leanings two months ago—the deficit of the past four years was 50,000,000,000 lire. That is one of the reasons why the Duce is anxious to keep his country out of war as long as possible.

Since the war broke out Herr Hitler has not got any practical support from his axis partner, or even much theoretical backing. If the axis policy should come to an end officially in the near future, as many experts expect, the financial problem, the economic end of the axis, would have much to do with such a development.

Germany owes Italy almost 400,000,000 lire, which cannot be paid for the moment because of lack of funds. In peacetime many millions of lire have been sent by German tourists in Italy, making it possible to pay off parts of the German debt. Now traveling has stopped. Moreover Germany wants more foodstuffs, which Italy cannot supply. Italy also wants Germany to pay Italian debts first, which Germany cannot do.

Exports Interfered With
Signor Mussolini therefore wants to bring German-Italian trade on to a kind of "cash and carry" basis. The problem of "carrying" is a difficult one. Only 25 per cent of Italy's total trade can avoid the British control at Gibraltar and only 15 per cent is concentrated around the Mediterranean, both entrances to which are controlled by the British.

Since the Allies stop all German exports, they interfere with German coal exports to Italy. Yet coal is the most important item in German-Italian trade relations, counting for at least one third of Germany's whole export to Italy.

Last year Italy imported 12,000,000 tons of coal, almost 8,000,000 from Germany, more than 3,000,000 from Poland. Of that amount, 10,500,000 tons passed through Gibraltar.

To send it to Italy by rail would require about 4 per cent of Germany's rolling stock all year long. Since that is impossible and since Germany is hardly in a position to ship so much coal over the Brenner Pass and through Switzerland, Italy has had to find other suppliers. It bought 4,000,000 tons of coal in England.

When this deal became known in Germany, the semi-official Deutsche Volkswirtschaft pointed out that Germany's deliveries of coal must guarantee German-Italian trade in the future, too.

New Markets Sought
But while Germany is trying to increase its trade in continental Europe in order to compensate for the loss of its overseas trade, the Deutsche Volkswirtschaft declared a few weeks ago that trade relations between Italy and Germany would probably not go above the level of 1939. If that is so, the economic end of the axis would appear to be at least as weak as the political one and the general effect might

Film Theaters Aid Finnish Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Two hundred motion-picture houses of the Independent Theater Owners' Association have joined with 10,000 independent and major exhibitors in the Nation to support the Finnish Relief Fund, Maj. Leslie E. Thompson, National Chairman of the Fund's Motion-Picture Division, announced today. The theaters have set aside Feb. 17 and 18 for the drive, when they will break a precedent by permitting girls to collect funds in the lobbies.

Broadway's fund-raising campaign for Finnish war sufferers will open Monday, Jan. 29, with a benefit performance of the comedy "Skylark," at the Morosco Theater. Herbert Hoover, National Administrator of the Fund; Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Chairman for Metropolitan New York, and Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister to the United States, will share a box.

Daniel Frohman, dean of American theatrical producers, has added his support to the drive by accepting the Honorary Chairmanship of the Entertainment Committee of the gala "Help Finland Cabaret" to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Feb. 7.

Serving with Mr. Frohman are Lee and J. J. Shubert, Sam H. Harris, Billy Rose, Leon Leonidoff, Vice-President of Radio City Music Hall, and other producers and executives.

A program to raise \$500,000 next month for war relief, with Finland as the main recipient, was approved by the National Council of Lutheran Churches at the annual meeting in Chicago Jan. 24. The Council allotted \$375,000 for relief in Finland and other European countries.

Accountants at Finnish Relief headquarters designated Jan. 24 as the banner day of the drive to date, when contributions arrived totaling \$189,000.

World Baptists Encourage Finns In 'Heroic' Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, President of the Baptist World Alliance, has sent from his London office a message to the Baptists of Finland in the following terms:

"Dear Brother, I want you to know that you and the Finnish brethren have the full and deep sympathy of your fellow Baptists throughout the world. They earnestly pray that the all-sufficient grace of God may be richly bestowed on you all!

"Your country has won the admiration of the whole earth by its brave stand for freedom against lawless violence. Finland is maintaining the rights and dignity of the human spirit and offering a deathless example to men of every race. No words can express the emotion of our hearts as we contemplate your heroic and unequal struggle.

"God save Finland!
"Fraternally yours,
"J. H. Rushbrooke."

Canadian Post Office Holds Northern Record

OTTAWA — Craig Harbour, Northwest Territories, Canada, is the most northerly post office in the British Empire.



HERE WITH THE WIND

IT'S been going on for so long a time now, we all sort of take it for granted. So pardon us, please, if Elsie boasts a little. You'll admit there have been days when it's been tough even to bring in the milk from the back porch. But the milk was always there, wasn't it? To put that bottle of milk or cream on your doorstep, an army of men toiled practically the whole night. And that bottle of Borden's got here with the speed of the wind. For, come winter or summer, in spite of office, storm or flood, the milk must come through... and speed is essential. Because you want country-fresh milk, don't you? And that's what you get when it's Borden's. It's here—every day—with the wind! Borden's Farm Products.

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To Friends of Principia in Washington, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh

Mr. William E. Morgan, Jr., Vice-President of The Principia and Headmaster of The Principia Upper School, and Mr. Garner E. Hubbell, Dean of Men in The Principia College, will be available for interviews in Washington, at the Hay-Adams House, Feb. 8th and 9th; in Philadelphia, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Feb. 10th and 11th, and in Pittsburgh, at the Hotel Schenley, Feb. 12th and 13th.

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Housing Tightens as Moscow Grows

NEW YORK (AP)—The Soviets are facing a crisis in the housing of the Russian people. The situation is reported by a Harvard law graduate, John N. Hazard, after three years of study at the Moscow Juridical Institute. The study shows:

That it is not unusual for 30 to 40 persons to live in one tenement apartment.

That, rather than take part in a scramble for a home, many live in hotel rooms until they are ousted by the police.

That others are willing to sublease small corners of living space at rents greater than the total rents paid by the lessor.

That, even in the new modern dwellings it is usual for "at least two" families to use the same kitchen.

The account of privations, and of the failure of Russia's attempts to cope with them, is no sensational "expose" on Mr. Hazard's part. On the contrary, the story is told as a setting for a scholarly study.

In the study, published by Yale University Press under the title, "Soviet Housing Law," Mr. Hazard records, without criticism or praise, the things he saw during the three years he spent in Russia as an associate of the Institute for Current World Affairs. He draws no inferences. He does, however, point out the political significance of housing in the making of the Soviet system. He says:

"Revolutionary leaders... had been victorious in the Revolution because they had been successful in enlisting the support of the workers in building a party of the Proletariat. The Revolution's literature had declared at all times that the social upheaval was to result in the achievement of power for the Proletariat. One of the most spectacular demonstrations to the working men of what the Revolution really could mean to them was the moving of people, who had been living in the cellars and hotels and little shacks out in the poverty-stricken suburbs, to the palaces and mansions of the former rich. A worker had only to open his eyes in the morning and see the golden and crystal chandeliers instead of the old kerosene lamp, to realize that something tremendous had happened and to draw the conclusion that as the chief beneficiary he owed allegiance to the cause."

Mr. Hazard simply observes that the housing problem is out of hand, and he leaves his readers to draw their own conclusions. His interest is in the housing law.

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Hoarding Penalized In German Poland

By the Associated Press
Berlin, Jan. 25
The Government-General for the German-occupied regions of Poland has fixed stern penalties, including capital punishment for usury, hoarding goods, and raising prices of foodstuffs, according to the *Warschauer Zeitung* (Warsaw Times), copies of which reached Berlin yesterday.

est is in the legal area, and on that he comments: "Citizens grumble about the crowded state of Soviet dwellings, but they do not lay upon the housing law the blame for their discomfort. They complain not because of the manner in which houses are administered, but because of the slow rate at which they are built." To show how far behind its needs the country's building is, he cites the example of the Capital City, Moscow: "Although Moscow has added 4,000,000 square meters of housing space in the 10 years preceding 1936, it is estimated that it needs 46,000,000 to solve the housing problem. Total area in square meters has increased from 12,000,000 in 1918 to 16,400,000 in 1936; but at the same time population has increased from 1,700,000 in 1918 to over 3,600,000 in 1936."

As a result, the living space of each Moscow resident was cut from 7 square meters (a meter is 39.37 inches) the year after the Bolshevik Revolution to 4.5 square meters in 1936. The same thing is happening in all the cities of Russia.

He reports "a general gain in urban housing space from 158,000,000 square meters in 1927 to 200,300,000 square meters in 1937." This is an increase of slightly more than 25 per cent. But the 1939 Soviet census figures show that since 1926 the urban population has more than doubled, going from 26,314,114 to 55,909,908 persons. What this means is apparent from Mr. Hazard's description of "one of the two basic types" of dwellings available to Russians:

"Picture a long, dark corridor with a sharp bend at the end. Rooms open to right and left as the padded and then the walnut door close behind one who enters the little foyer. Walls are covered with clothing hooks, and the floor is littered with galoshes, rubbers, and footboots of all sizes and varying stages of repair."

"This is the entrance to a six-room apartment of some Judge of the Circuit Court. Its dining room, living room, three bedrooms, maid's room, and a kitchen housed the Judge, his wife, their son and daughter, and a maid."

Paderewski Hopes for Poland

PARIS, Jan. 25 (AP)—It was a Parliament moved to tears which heard Ignace Jan Paderewski pledge the Polish Government-in-exile to raise Poland "from the ruins."

The famous pianist, whose hands have not touched a keyboard since Germany invaded Poland, brushed aside the cobwebs of 20 years' political retirement to accept election as President of the National Council.

"I do not know," he said, as

tears streamed down the faces of the delegates in the Grand Ballroom of the Polish Embassy, "if God will let me take part much longer in the work of the National Council." Mr. Paderewski's voice gained strength and rose almost to a shout as he cried:

"Poland is immortal. We will deliver her from captivity and will raise her from the ruins. We take this engagement before God!"

The one-time Premier of Poland declared the creation of a powerful army was the Government's first aim, and he appealed for unity in internal matters to concentrate on rebuilding Poland. He gave special thanks to America's Poles "to whose generosity we owe a great part of our power to aid the Polish refugees and population in distress."

Mr. Paderewski said he was sure that Polish "Governments in the last 13 years were in a large part responsible for the fate which has stricken Poland."

Apparently the acceptance of the council Presidency on Jan. 23 meant cessation of his musical career.

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"By now the Judge is gone. His children have moved to the Far East, to work in the Bridge-Building Trust and the schools, while his wife continues to live in the little maid's room next to the kitchen. The rest of the home has been filled with four workers' families brought from their cellars and tumbledown huts when the large apartment houses were nationalized (seized by the Government, after the Revolution began).

How Occupied
"In the first room live a widow and her eight-year-old daughter. In the room across the hall live a man and wife with two little boys, a wardrobe separates the children from the parents. Next to the widow's room is what used to be the master's bedroom, and in that lives a violin teacher with his two sons, who are matriculating at the Conservatory and bring their violin and cello home every evening to practice with their father."

"In the former dining room live a father and mother with their ten-year-old daughter. The father works in the tool factory, while the mother teaches in the Academy of Foreign Languages and adds to her income by providing individual tutoring for students who come to her home in the later afternoon. The daughter spends most of the time in school or at the Neighborhood House for Pioneers."

"In the former living room reside the elder father and mother, as well as the sister, of a Red Army artilleryman. The existence of these three is quiet, except when the Army man comes home on leave and invites his boyhood friends into the big room for a dance, with the help of the new electric phonograph he has received for heroism in the Far East."

"On beyond the big room lives the elderly wife of the former owner of the apartment. Two house workers, one for the Red Army family and one for the musician, sleep on folding cots in the kitchen."

That is one of the two main types of Russian city dwellings. The other type comprises new modern buildings with smaller apartments "but even in such cases it is usual" for at least two families to use the same kitchen and wash room.

Today, if a citizen lives in a house owned by the Government, the burden of responsibility for repairs rests on the tenant. If he lives in a house managed by a private concessionaire, the burden of repair costs falls on the landlord.

One comfortable provision of the Soviet Housing Law is a prohibition against evictions during cold weather. It applies everywhere except in hotels and lodging houses, which are needed to house transients occupied in the State's business.

Allies Ready for Defense of Belgium

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, Jan. 25—Allied readiness to come "with lightning speed" to aid Belgium in event of a German attack, proclaimed by Viscount Gort, Commander in Chief of Britain's Expeditionary Force, in a recent interview with a Belgian paper and reaffirmed by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons yesterday, is no empty boast.

Not only theoretical plans but detailed preparations for rushing effective assistance to the Belgians, both by land and in the air, have been completed and are ready for instant application at any moment should such assistance be required. The Christian Science Monitor is able to state on the highest authority.

From French as well as British sources it is learned that nothing has been left undone to facilitate and expedite military aid and, if necessary, naval action calculated to help Belgium repel a possible invasion by the Reich.

Could Rush Troops
Although details of this assistance naturally cannot be published, there is good reason to believe that both French and British military authorities are confident that German invaders would meet with an unexpectedly warm reception almost from the first.

It is no secret, for instance, that a large part of the British Expeditionary Force is so located that it

could be quickly rushed across the frontier if the need arose. Further east also, near where the French, Belgian, and Luxembourg frontiers meet, France's plans for quick transport of troops on a large scale are remarkably complete.

At the same time assistance in the air, if Belgium were to ask it, has also been thoroughly studied and could be dispatched on short notice, both from the Royal Air Force and French airmen in France and from England.

Naval Action Unlikely
The necessity of naval action by the Allies isn't considered likely to arise unless, as some persistent reports from the Reich pretend, the Germans attempt to land troops on the Belgian coast by sea.

Thus as Mr. Chamberlain said in reply to a question in the House of Commons one "may rest assured that the question of how guarantees of all kinds can be implemented if the need should arise has received the full attention of His Majesty's Government."

The guarantees concerned, as Mr. Chamberlain explained, arise out of the Locarno accord under which the French and British Governments undertook to come to the immediate assistance of Belgium in the event of an unprovoked act of aggression by Germany.

Guarantees Continued
In 1936, however, King Leopold sprang a surprise by announcing Belgium's intention to follow a policy of complete independence and neutrality. Accordingly, he broke off the military alliance

fulfillment, although he said "military consultation beforehand is not possible in view of our own special policy."

Neutrality Defended
Mr. Churchill's speech of last Saturday, advancing the thesis, was attacked by representatives of all parties in yesterday's foreign affairs debate. They indorsed the Netherlands' neutral stand as the only reasonable course.

Prof. B. de Savornin Lohman, member of the dominant Christian Historical Party, declared that Britain and France—not the neutrals—"have killed collective security."

"Holland has a moral right to neutrality and has nothing to do with endeavors like those of Churchill to draw us into battles for which we have not a single responsibility," he said.

Swiss Prepared
BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Swiss General Staff yesterday published instructions for possible removal of populations of two of Switzerland's largest cities—Zurich and Basel—and strongly advised civilians to refrain from hostile activities in event of invasion unless the military command proclaims "a mass rising."

This mass removal, if carried out, would involve about 884,000 people. Instructions to the populations of Zurich and Basel, both on or near the German frontier, were issued just four days after similar orders were posted in the Kreuzlingen district, at the western end of Lake Constance, near Germany's fortified area on the south side of the Rhine.

The General Staff, however, informed the public these measures were routine and should cause no alarm.

The communiqué said preparation for removal of civilian frontier populations in event of danger was begun before the German-British-French war and had now reached such a point that the public must be advised.

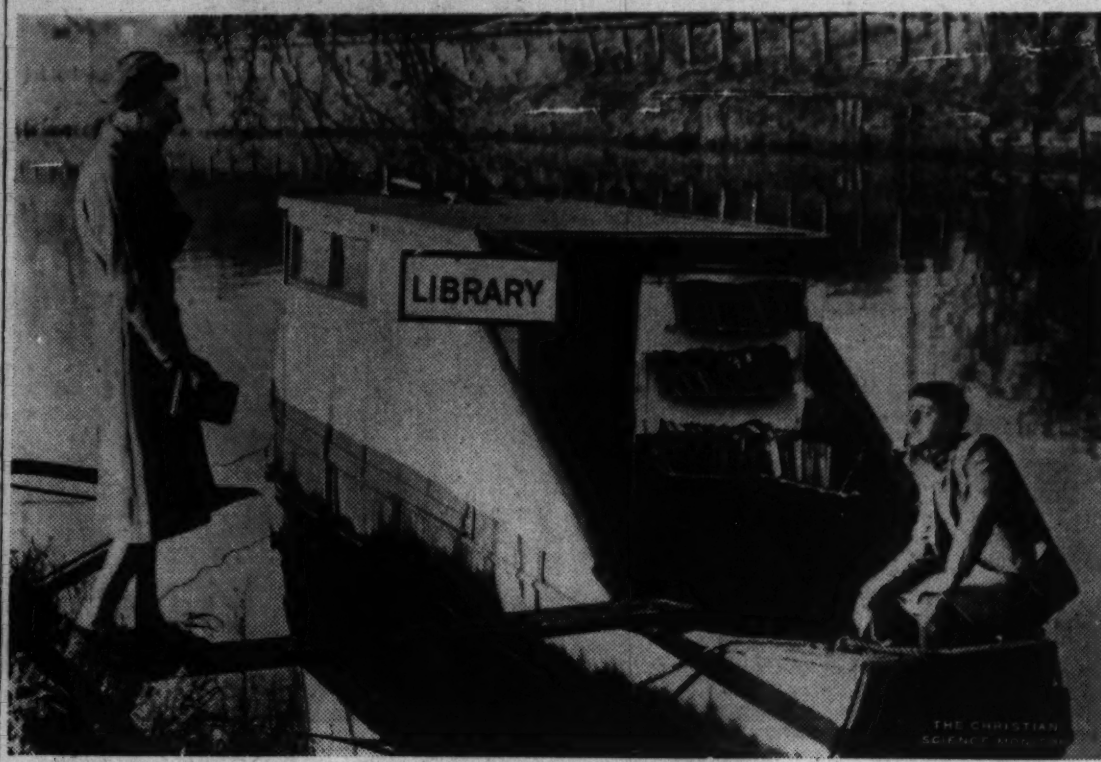
"There is no reason to deduce from the issue of such instructions that the international situation has been aggravated, or that there is any danger whatsoever threatening the various localities," it added.

The instructions were to the civil population of the canton and city of Zurich, Switzerland's largest city which is about 25 miles from the German frontier, and to the canton and city of Basel, located at the German-French-Swiss frontier.

The Zurich canton has a population of 617,000 and that of Basel 247,000.

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In the near future all citizens

Deutschland at 'Home' For New Name: Lützow

BERLIN, Jan. 25 (AP)—Disclosure that the German pocket battleship Deutschland had "returned home recently" and had been renamed the Lützow to reserve the name Deutschland for "a bigger ship," was made by the German High Command today.

[Germany is believed to have five 35,000-ton battleships under construction. One of these, the Admiral von Tirpitz, was launched last April. Presumably one of the others will be called the Deutschland.]

The complete communiqué said: "The armored ship Deutschland, which has been conducting mercantile warfare in the Atlantic since the outbreak of war, returned home recently."

It was also announced that Reichsführer Adolf Hitler had ordered the Deutschland renamed the Lützow to reserve the name Deutschland for "a bigger ship."

It was not disclosed whether such a ship was already under construction.

New Name for Cruiser
The original Lützow, a heavy cruiser, also will be renamed. It is the fifth of a new German series of 10,000-ton cruisers and was launched at Bremen July 1, 1939.

Mounting eight 8-inch guns, 12 4.1-inch guns, and 12 37-millimeter antiaircraft guns, the Lützow is said to be protected with 5-inch vertical side armor plate, and has a speed rating of 32 knots.

Its overall length is 654 1/2 feet, compared with the Deutschland's 609 feet. The Lützow mounts four guns fore and aft, on two-gun turrets. The Deutschland mounts three guns fore and aft on three-gun turrets.

What the Lützow's new name will be was not disclosed.

The former Deutschland was one of three 10,000-ton pocket battleships which Germany had at the start of the war.

Captured City of Flint
The Deutschland broke into the headlines with its capture of the American merchantman City of Flint Oct. 9. The City of Flint was seized as a contraband carrier but subsequently was taken from the German prize crew by Norwegian authorities and released.

On Nov. 25 the Deutschland sank with shell fire the British armed merchant cruiser Rawalpindi near Iceland.

The only other vessel definitely known to have been sunk by the Deutschland was the British freighter Stonegate on Oct. 23.

The Deutschland was launched in 1931, first of the pocket battleships, heavily armored, fast ships equipped with six 11-inch guns. Because of these combined attributes they were unique among naval vessels.

On May 29, 1937, the Deutschland was bombed by Spanish Government planes during the Spanish civil war, 23 of the crew being killed and 83 wounded.

Sinkings Hit 339
By the Associated Press
A renewed outbreak of sea warfare during the past four days brought known shipping losses of all nations to a new high of 339 vessels aggregating 1,187,420 tons.

Mines, planes, and submarines were blamed for 24 sinkings reported since Jan. 20.

At least 10 nations have lost ships since that date due directly or indirectly to sea warfare. Britain was the chief loser with 9, including the British destroyer Exmouth, "mined or torpedoed" with a loss of possibly all of the crew of 175.

Finns Lose Steamer
Latest reported sinkings were as follows:
The 1,650-ton Finnish steamer Notung was sunk by Soviet planes near the Aland Islands. Between 10 and 15 bombs were dropped, and, although there was no direct hit, one fell so close that the vessel sprang a leak and foundered. The radio report said that Soviet

planes tried to machine-gun the crew as they rowed ashore, but that no one was injured.

The Norwegian steamer Biarritz, 1,732 tons, was reported sunk by a mine in the North Sea today. Twelve passengers and 26 crewmen were killed when the vessel sank in 30 seconds.

About the same time it was disclosed that the steamer Ila, 1,580 tons, also Norwegian, was wrecked Jan. 2 off the English Coast. The crew of 19 was rescued by lifeboat.

The 1,333-ton Finnish steamer Onto was sunk by a mine in the North Sea, it was disclosed today when the crew of 18 reached a northeast coast port aboard a Greek vessel. They said the Onto sank Jan. 23.

Swedish Steamer
The Swedish steamer Patria, 1,180 tons, sank after striking a mine, it was disclosed today with the arrival of a Finnish steamer

Germans Close Poland Against Press Inquiry

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Little positive light on the Vatican's indictment of the German regime in Poland is available here. Since Adolf Hitler's victory parade at Warsaw in mid-September, the portion of Poland under German rule has been a forbidden zone to the corps of American correspondents stationed at Berlin. None has been given permission to enter Poland since that time.

Since rumors became current about conditions in Poland, most of this group have applied for permission to see for themselves what is happening in Poland. Every request has been dismissed. The nearest thing to an opportunity to see conditions was the Propaganda Ministry's plan for a two-day conducted trip to Bromberg (Bydgoszcz), in Posen, to attend the trials in constant progress there of Poles accused of committing atrocities against Germans during the war period. So far this trip has been twice postponed. Presumably it will ultimately take place, but Bromberg is in the former Polish Corridor and not in the Hinterland, where the Vatican charges allege that the worst conditions exist.

The only information available here on the Vatican charges comes from the very few neutral diplomatic and consular officials, who have been permitted to make trips out of Poland, a few unofficial individuals, and some Germans who have come out of Poland recently. While neutral diplomatic officials experience great difficulty in obtaining permits to enter Poland, a few have succeeded, but restrictions are being increased.

Visit of Red Cross Aides
Earnest J. Swift and Wayne Chatfield Taylor, representing the American Red Cross, visited Warsaw early in November and spoke with some Poles, but always in company with German officials. Mr. Swift reported that he then saw no evidence of mistreatment of Poles and expressed the opinion that the Germans were treating the subject population sympathetically.

At present James T. Nicholson, here in charge of the delivery



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Prince Bertil Heads Swedish Trade Group



Rear Admiral Nils Wijkmark, Prince Bertil, Assar Gabriellson, Gunnar Hagglof
The Swedish trade group, pictured on their arrival in New York, will negotiate for supplies of raw materials for Sweden. Admiral Wijkmark is Commandant of the Karlskrona Navy Yard and Aide de

the Poles with maximum speed, and perhaps with more severity than would have been used were no war extant. Resistance to authority in wartime Germany is considered treason, and immediately punishable as treason.

Germans generally look upon the Poles as an inferior people which has the temerity to set up an independent state in a region considered here as belonging to Germany.

Moreover the Reich takes the attitude that the Poles had no right to behave as though they were equals of the German minority which remained there. In teaching these same Poles to "mend their ways" some Poles have to be executed, others forced to leave their homes, and all must submit to having their standard of living reduced toward the German wartime level to strengthen German military power.

Reiterate Atrocities Charges
Another and powerful element in shaping the German attitude is the intense propaganda toward the Poles. This charges that atrocities were committed against the German minority and against German soldiers during the period of fighting in Poland.

While American correspondents who investigated these atrocities stories personally at the time were unable to find evidence to substantiate some of the worst stories, it is undoubtedly a fact that the Polish populace in some localities, enraged by bombings and the fact that their country was invaded

did cause some "incidents." It is also most probable that civilian Poles did in some instances fight against German soldiers in technical violation of The Hague Conventions governing warfare. For these incidents Poles are still being tried throughout Poland, and the Berlin press frequently records tersely the sentences meted out. Characteristic was one report this week merely announcing that on Jan. 19 five men and three women were given capital sentences in Posen.

Make Way for Balts
It is a matter of public information here that many Poles have been and continue to be evacuated in the western areas of Poland to make way for the Balts and other German settlers. The obvious deduction is that the evacuated Poles will be unable to find an equivalent substitute for their West Poland homes in the crowded and poorer sections of East Poland. But this condition is not a matter of first-hand knowledge of any American correspondent here.

It is also a matter of general knowledge here that, as in the case of Czechoslovakia, Germany followed its occupation by drawing heavily on the stocks of reserves and raw materials in the occupied area to compensate for deficiencies within Germany.

The only aspect of the Vatican report which seemed new to observers here, who have been hearing such reports as described above for weeks, was that Roman Catholic Churches are mostly closed.

Uniforms Are Made to Music For Australia's Fighting Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Music helps to expedite the production of uniforms for Australia's fighting forces at the Commonwealth Government's clothing factory in South Melbourne. Military uniforms in 18 sizes and Navy and Air Force uniforms in 36 sizes are made to broadcast or recorded music.

Since 1937, when Australia began to build up its militia to its present strength of 75,000, the factory has been working overtime; and with the formation of a sixth division of 20,000 men more for overseas service and the increase of the naval forces by several thousands, it has been extended to provide for 100 more workers—800 in all.

The only non-military contract the factory retains is that through which postmen all over Australia are provided with two uniforms a year and post offices with mail bags and water bags. An Act of Parliament would be required to annul this obligation, for when the factory was established in 1911 the supply of uniforms and equipment to the Postmaster General was a main objective.

As the Government cannot itself clothe all the uniformed forces of the Commonwealth in wartime,

Swedish Prince Arrives in U. S. to Buy Supplies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—While all Scandinavia is "naturally sympathetic" to Finland, the northern countries are trying to keep together and at the same time keep out of Russo-Finnish entanglements, according to Prince Bertil of Sweden, who is in the United States at the head of a Swedish Government Commission to buy raw materials.

Prince Bertil, son of Crown Prince Gustav Adolf, was here last year as Sweden's representative at the New York World's Fair. He returned to the United States aboard the steamship Manhattan

of the United States Lines yesterday with his commission, which will purchase machinery, steel products, cotton, and petroleum. Beyond his brief comment on the Russo-Finnish situation, Prince Bertil refused to discuss European affairs. He was accompanied by Rear Admiral Nils Wijkmark, his Aide-de-Camp and Commandant of the Karlskrona Navy Yard; Gunnar Hagglof, Chief of the Trade Department of the Swedish Foreign Office, and Assar Gabriellson, Gothenburg industrialist.

A Scandinavian delegation to promote a trans-Atlantic air line between New York and Stavanger, Norway, also arrived here aboard the Manhattan. In the mission were

five postal and airline officials from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. They were Capt. Leif Villars-Dahl of the Norwegian Airline; Arne Krog, Danish Postal Official; Capt. Knud Lybye of the Danish line; P. A. Norlin of the Swedish Airlines, and Olav Olson, Swedish postal official.

The Scandinavian representatives will confer with Federal agencies in Washington and with private air operators and airplane manufacturers. They said, however, that the project was in its early stages and that they could not discuss any details, but it was indicated that experimental flights might be started within a few months.

What Britain Found in U. S. Mail to Reich

By J. Emlin Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Extensions of Nazi contraband trade through exploiting American mail, which the British have explained is the reason for opening American letters and parcels on the high seas, is shown up in illuminating fashion in today's official detailed information concerning the results of these examinations.

This factual information clearly indicates that if American susceptibilities have been violated, it is only because of what Great Britain really believes is a major danger to the Allied cause, which could result from a continuation of present conditions.

Stimulants for Trade
Nazi agents in the United States, it is evident, are seeking to beat the Allied blockade by smuggling contraband through trans-Atlantic mail on a scale too large to be ignored.

This is done not only by the already disclosed technique of radio-casting orders to firms in The Netherlands and other neutral countries bordering on Germany. Germany also has developed a new kind of mark the "gift mark," giving purchasers a better exchange rate in order to stimulate such trade.

During the past three months official figures show that the British contraband control removed from American mails 6,000 letters and 25,000 parcels. The contents of these included foodstuffs, fats, clothes, films, maps. To Jan. 17 the seizures included £17,800. They also included \$10,000 in American currency and \$426,335 in bank drafts and checks.

Among the more outstanding contents of these seized letters were also £2,000,000 worth of industrial diamonds. Some of these, it is stated, were bound from Brazil for use in German machine shops.

Pearls valued at £8,000 were also in an American mail bag en

route from Japan to Germany.

The mail also has been used for a variety of purposes, including the transfer of military and political information, obtained not simply in America, but throughout the British Empire and neutral countries—information which might be worth more than a whole cargo of munitions to the enemy.

During the World War Britain discovered Germany conducting contraband trade by mail. From 1914 to 1918 seizures included 1,302 postal packages containing rubber destined for Hamburg and 69 for Germany by way of Amsterdam, and then as now false customs declarations were common.

Marks Sold in U. S.
Nazi ingenuity has this time brought help to the Fatherland through the introduction of the "gift mark."

This has been sold through different German organizations established under a variety of names in the United States at half the normal rate of exchange and sent as presents to persons in Germany.

In hope of deceiving the British contraband control a number of packets of these "gift marks" were sent in one large envelope and addressed to a bank in a neutral country for readdressing separately to a specified address in the Third Reich.

Gift marks to the amount of \$2,707,750 marks had been already seized up to Jan. 17.

This is, of course, a simple and effective way for Germany to obtain extra foreign exchange, and the further low sale price of such gift marks insures a big profit also. It is significant that many of the presents in letters and parcels carry little or no indication of their origin, no gift card, or even a name inside, and presumably when they reach Germany are put into the general pool for "common use."

Danger and Trifles
The typical British opinion on the whole mail issue is summed up in a Manchester Guardian editorial, "Will not American opinion agree that it is hard for us to let injurious correspondence of this kind continue without supervision? ... The dangers to us are so great and the inconveniences to the United States are so slight ... that although the governments must notoriously assert the letter of their rights one

feels that the protest is certainly not designed to hamper us in the defense of the principles whose rightness has nowhere been more vigorously upheld than by American opinion."

Talkative Tongues Bridled in France

PARIS, Jan. 25 (P)—The Government warned talkative persons today to guard their tongues under pain of fine or imprisonment.

A new decree provided sentences up to two years and fines up to 5,000 francs (about \$110) for "false assertions which, presented as personal opinions, correspond in reality to the keynote of enemy propaganda and which, expressed publicly, indicate the marked intention of their authors to injure national defense by attacking the morale of the army and population."

It was added to the existing law against publication of news of a nature to exert disturbing influence.

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New Fashions Sparkle In Paris Despite War

PARIS, Jan. 25 (P)—Prewar, nonmilitary glamor sparked in a series of summer evening dresses launched in the Paris fashion showings today.

Gold-spangled nets, gold-fringed crepes, and hand-painted satins figured brilliantly among them.

Frocks of filmy chiffons and silk jerseys had full shirred hems hung from scrolls of metal wire fitted around the hips.

Long evening coats showed pockets of gold wire mesh, and the pockets of evening suits were outlined with gold coins.

Femininity Holds Sway
Lelong's collection gave very feminine styles the right of way. Evening gowns of trailing chiffons were in two colors. Sculptured folds in crepes and jerseys were caught with yokes or girdles of gold paillettes.

Lace dresses were ruffled with tulle, and tulle dresses were festooned with ribbons. A bridal gown was made of pale blue satin.

Gold-headed canes covered with suit materials accompanied day suits. Some of the canes held purses, knotted to simulate hobo bundles.

Day and evening models featured fitted hip yokes above widely-flared skirts, in ground length for evening and in very short knee lengths for daytime wear.

Afternoon two-piece ensembles had waist-fitted wool coats with plain or printed crepe dresses.

Mannequins paraded in the traditional striped waistcoats of the gentleman's gentleman and in neat button-front frocks having aproned skirts and maid's collars and cuffs. Frivolity flourished in the form of roses on suit lapels and evening shoulders.

Removable sleeveless vests were featured by Robert Piguet with day and evening dress in pastel-striped satins and gold-striped crepes.

Maid's Uniform Frocks
The "maid's uniform" frocks were noted in black and navy wools for day and in pink satin and checked surah for evening. White piqué collars and cuffs lighted up black suite and frocks. Many jackets and wool suits had a light crepe lining and could be

worn inside out. Jackets were fitted or slightly swagged. Many coats were swung free from the shoulders, and others were princess-fitted. All skirts in this collection were moderately short and very full, and hung in pleats or had a circular fullness from fitted hip yokes. Bruyere featured much embroidery, including Finnish peasant types. She showed much in linen and silks and also many prints in day and evening. She showed deconstructed cotton beach dresses with coiled cotton beach dresses with matching big sunbonnets. Dresses were cut on belted chemise lines. Frequent use was made of two tones in one color for suits and ensembles. There also were many contrasting-colored jackets.

Lelong's "poker chip" colors were scarlet, navy and gray. Other colors which were employed included beige, white, light green, and black, with pink, royal gray, white, and black for evening.

Electricity Output At Record in Canada

OTTAWA—Central electric stations in Canada established a new record in November, 1939, by producing 2,606,821,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 2,589,956,000 for October, the previous high output.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Adrift in the Forest

A Yearling Coon Learns the Ways of the Wilderness

By Agnes Akin Atkinson

Chapter Eight

The next night Crooktail woke up later than usual. She did not lose much time in yawning and stretching. There was work to be done. But she did take time to lick her thick, sleek fur. She also licked her front paws which were more like hands than feet, and washed her face.

Hurriedly she climbed to the floor of her cage. Forgetting her supper—or should we say “breakfast”?—she went at once to the wire through which she and the other coon had made a hole. To her disappointment it was patched good and strong. She turned away and went to look for something to eat. The pan was empty. She searched the cage from corner to corner. Even the water bowl was empty. She growled. She whined. She chattered. She actually screamed. Then she listened. When no one came to see what was the matter she screamed again.

The noises in the house went on as if nothing had disturbed them. Doors opened and closed, yet no one came to bring Crooktail anything to eat, nor even a drink of fresh water.

Suddenly Crooktail ran to the door through which she had many times seen her friends enter her cage. Rearing up on her two hind feet she bumped against the door as hard as she could. It flew wide open! With a thud Crooktail fell flat.

“Woof!” she grunted, pulling herself up. “Woof! Woof!” she growled, as much as to say: “Where am I? What has happened?” For a few minutes she stood and stared into the darkness.

She was too surprised to understand what had happened. She took one step, then another, only to cringe and pull back. When she found out there was nothing between her and the whole out-of-doors she sprang away. Climbing up and over the low rock wall she hurried down the steep bank, more determined than ever to get as far away from this place as quickly as she could.

A New Experience

When she reached the floor of the canyon she stopped and sniffed. Food smells were actually following her, hounding her, tantalizing her. She was as curious as she was hungry. Turning, she hurried back up the bank and headed straight for the light fastened on the outside of the wide living room window. With the greatest caution she climbed on top of the low wall. She stood still. Not an animal was in sight. She glared at the light, its reflection making bright spots in her dark eyes. When she became accustomed to the brightness she timidly made her way to the ground, and then to the feeding rock.

It was filled with food. The Man and the Woman had not forgotten the animals. Everything was as the bachelor coon had told her it would be. Crooktail was so excited that she just stood and looked from the food to the light and back again to the food.

Cautiously she poked her nose in the food and sniffed. Too hungry to wait any longer, she propped herself back on her haunches, reached out both front paws like a monkey—which animal coons resemble in the art of mischief making!—picked up a hunk of food and gobbled it down. It tasted so good she forgot to be afraid.

With renewed confidence, and still sitting on her haunches, she again reached out both front paws and fingered the food. Turning her head first one way and then the other she scanned the darkness, eating a banana, soft bread, bits of meat, then another banana. Any and everything was good to her. She selected each thing entirely with her front paws, her nimble fingers discarding the food she did not want.

Picking up a very hard chunk of bread she calmly walked up the wall to the bowl of water. Dropping the bread in the water she moved it about, testing its softness with her feet. Then it was soaked through and through she ate it, then lowered her head and drank of the bread-soaked water.

Old Friends Again

Suddenly she stopped. Without lifting her head she listened. Voices, mumbled and excited, came from the darkened house. She perked up her ears, lifted her head and listened more keenly. Every muscle was ready for sudden flight. When she recognized the voices of the Man and the Woman she lowered her head and finished her drinking, before going back to the food. The mumbled sounds disturbed her, but her curiosity made her stay and listen to the voices she had learned were friendly. This is what she heard:

“I’m glad Crooktail is free.” When the voices had suddenly hushed, Crooktail looked toward the wall. There above her stood the coon who used to visit her in the enclosure. Crooktail was so surprised that she scampered away as fast as she could without giving him one friendly grunt. But not

before she again heard the voices in the big house.

“She’ll do,” they said. “She’s almost as fast as a gazelle.” Crooktail came every night to the feeding rock. Sometimes she was seen at the big house almost before the sun had gone to bed. Other times, depending on how

The Story So Far

Little sister coon, needing food and care, was found in the forest by the Man who lived with his family in a house on the rim of a canyon in southern California. He took her to his house and the Woman, his wife, named her Crooktail and helped him to make a home for her out of their cocker spaniel’s discarded dwelling. Crooktail became fat and strong under their good care, but she was plotting to get away and enjoy the freedom of the forest again.

she felt, she would make the rounds of the forest before going to find the easily earned food she knew would be waiting. One day, a fox came to the feeding rock while she was there, but Crooktail did not mind him.

When the sky was splashed with a rich rose, at times blending into red as the sun slipped over the tree tops, Crooktail would hurry away and bed down in any safe place she happened to find. She had made friends with other coons; she had even walked in the forest with them and had bedded down with them, but when it came time to go to the big house where the Man and the Woman were she always went alone.

A Number of Good Things Life was too full of good things to even think about a home. The nights were warm. She had no need now for a special hideout. Then almost before she realized what had happened the air was different. There was a tang of

fall in the breezes. Leaves were dropping from the trees and fluttering to the ground. Dogwood trees were turning a golden yellow, then pink and lastly a rusty red as their leaves drifted to the floor of the forest, leaving the branches bare. Clouds gathered and hung close together, bringing the first signs of the rainy season. October had come.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

True Tom

By Cornelia Meigs

Part Two

A door banged below, a voice was heard talking quickly, feet came racing up the stairs and Sally Gilbertson flew into the room. “Oh,” cried Sally, “a cousin just as big as I am. Oh, oh!” It did not seem as though she could say anything else, but the two girls gave each other one look, then a hug and were friends forever. No one ever was lonely where Sally Gilbertson was.

The days went by, busy, gay, full of wind and sunshine and laughter and friendliness. Everyone had so much to do in that house. It was not work, it was just being busy, just having a part in making everything go well. There were the hens to be fed and the eggs to be found, and colts to be turned out. There were the peats to be gathered and the cabbages to be watered, always with Sally and Barbara together, always with Sally’s talk and Barbara’s laughter. Hugh Evans, the tall cousin and Billy, Sally’s younger brother, helped to pitch the hay; Hugh helped to milk. They all learned how to harness and unharness the big horses and lead them into their stalls.

Barbara’s special friend was a big, white Tom. He always seemed to be ready to help her when she tried to harness him and got into a tangle with the buckles and traces. He seemed to know so well just how everything should go, just when he should put down his head for the bridle, just when she ought to back him into his place and to have the traces fastened.

The Gilbertsons were all so happy, so busy, so kind. “I wish I could do something for them,” Barbara would often think. “They are all so good to me. I wish I could do something for them.”

The summer moved by. Sally and Barbara had gathered the last of the wild strawberries for the biggest shortcake of the year. The oats were getting ripe and it was almost time to cut the hay.

Haying Time

Hayfields are more beautiful than anything else in the world, so Barbara had decided. They are silvery with dew in the morning, they ripple in green waves in the afternoon wind, they shine like sheets of gold when the low evening sun is on them. Barbara used to stand by the window, loving them, looking at them just as long as she possibly could, for soon all that rippling greenness would be gone.

There was one evening when Cousin John Gilbertson was adding up his accounts in a big book under the lamp. “We ought to sell the hay pretty well this year,” he said. “It has not grown so tall on

other farms, but here in our meadow it is as thick and high as we could wish. It looks like good weather for the next day or two, so I will cut it tomorrow. I had to let Caleb go off to do some work on his own, but the six of us can get it in, I know.”

Barbara had to swallow hard, for she did not want the hay to be cut. But still a hayfield is not a garden, just kept for looks. And she knew from Cousin John’s face as he put down figures in his book and as kind Cousin Mary watched him, that they needed the money badly. But oh dear, it would be hard to see the hay go.

A perfect haying day is almost as beautiful as a hay field. The sun comes up bright and clear; the sky with its July blue seems very high overhead; there may even be a little wind to shake the tops of the elm trees. Tomorrow was just that sort of a day. And once the haying was begun Barbara forgot all about everything else. For when a whole family gathers to make hay together there can be no kind of party that is gay.

John Gilbertson drove the mower round the field for an hour and then climbed down and handed the reins to Hugh. “Do you think I can drive the horses right?” Hugh asked, but John Gilbertson only laughed. “If you can’t do it, old Tom will do it for you. He knows more about haying than most men. Why wouldn’t he after twenty years of studying it?” Tom is the truest horse we ever had.”

Cutting the Meadow

Barbara had heard that word before. No one can say anything better of a horse than that he is true. She loved Tom for his gentleness and wisdom. She could see now that Tom was guiding the mowing machine quite as much as Hugh was. The cutter went round and round the field, the grass swayed, toppled and went tumbling down, leaving a wrinkled green carpet unrolling behind the wheels and spreading over the whole field.

John Gilbertson said, “I can use the tractor to rake it, so we can get it all in tonight. Tomorrow it might rain.”

By noon the grass which had

been cut and raked into long rows was dry enough to be tumbled over in the sun, and the girls and Mary Gilbertson worked with hay forks to turn it over. How clear and open the field had suddenly grown to be, with the stone wall showing and the blackberry bushes along it, with the trunks of the trees bare instead of buried in the tall grass. Barbara had not known how much the grass had shut them in.

By two o’clock in the afternoon the hay had been piled into smooth rocks which were dotted all over the meadow in round, sweet-smelling little hills. The two dogs had stopped snuffing for woodchucks in the walls and now raced each other in and out all over the field. All the workers went in to a well-earned dinner. They were still sitting at the table when a man drove up to the gate in his little car.

“Got a message for you from Lyman Green over the mountain,” he told Cousin John. “He says could you possibly come over and help him with his hay. It’s been wet twice and even one more night’s dew would ruin it. He said as he put down figures in his book and as kind Cousin Mary watched him, that they needed the money badly. But oh dear, it would be hard to see the hay go.”

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She wanted, also, to take one last look from above at the hayfield with the yellow green haystacks standing in it.

She climbed so high that she could look all across the valley in the clear air and see the little squares of fields and the toy houses of all the farms along the river. It was very still and empty up there, but she was not lonely or afraid. She loved the country far too much, now, for anything like that. A bee buzzed close to her ear; it sounded loud in the great quiet. She heard a stamp and a rustle in

the bushes and saw big white Tom eating grass along by the wall. A tall bush, all heavy with blackberries was just before her and she stopped to gather all she could carry in her two hands. “Hark, what was that? It couldn’t be true that she had heard a rumble of thunder! She stood looking across from the high slope and saw that a roll of clouds had come up into the sky which had been so clear a few minutes ago. The sound was very far away. But certainly it was thunder.”

(To be concluded next Thursday)

American Indian Sign Language

By Gray Wolf and Melvin A. Martinson

IV Today we publish pictures of the signs you will need, with those printed already, to make the sentences, “I shall be gone for a whole month (Me go one moon),” and “I will meet you after dark” (Night come me meet you), besides some additional ones that you can make into sentences of your own.

The sign for “come” is made through action mimicry. In signs of this kind, the hand or other part of the body is made to mimic, or imitate, the action, or motion, actual or desired, of an object or abstraction. The action for “come” is to beckon toward the chest; for “go,” “go away” or to shoo away, gesture forward with the extended hand, the palm turned to the left; the sign for “twinkle” is snapping the index finger by releasing it from the end of the thumb; the sign for “lighten” is to elevate the index finger, with the other fingers closed, and, with the hand trace downward the zig-zag path of lightning.

Now, girls and boys, we hope

you are getting along finely in being able to use the Indian Sign Language yourselves. If you have run into any difficulties in trying to make these signs yourselves, write to tell us about them. We shall be very happy to straighten out any points that seem complicated or confusing and to help you to understand how to make these signs so that you can really use them. Address your letters to: Gray Wolf, Junior Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

(The fifth installment in this series will be published on this page next Thursday.)



Cold

Bring your closed hands in front of your body with the backs down, about four inches apart and with the fists tightly closed. This sign originated in the closing of the hands when cold.



Low or Little

Hold the hand in a position above the ground to show the height of something.



Man—Boy

To make the sign for Man, bring your right hand in front of you, index finger extended and pointing up. Then, with a slight upward and forward motion, end the sign as shown in the picture. The sign for Boy is the same as that for Man followed by the sign for little, making it “Little Man.”



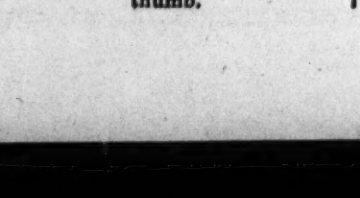
Fire

Bring your right hand in front of you, fingers cupped and the thumb resting on the first three fingers. Now, with quick motion, snap the three fingers out from under the thumb several times.



Moon

“Night Sun” the Indians called it. First make the sign for Night; then hold up your right hand in line of vision, forming a quarter moon with index finger and thumb.



Reverse the sign for Night; ending the sign as shown above.

Stories for Leisure Hours

Book Reviews

International Adventure

A book with a definite appeal for boys and girls who enjoy reading about youngsters of their own ages who have daring ideas of their own and are willing to work them out to a finish is “S. O. S. Geneva,” by Richard Plant and Oscar Seidlin.

They are a plucky trio—the young Rumanians, Marinka Tomesca, Karol Tomkin, and Gregg Skodin. All their lives the Danube as it flowed along through their native village had been their playground.

Suddenly the great flood had come. What had once been a village became a lake. Just as if their names had been drawn from a hat, Marinka, Karol and Gregg were chosen the first to be sent with the Red Cross off into Switzerland to be cared for until they had homes to return to.

Exciting adventures were in store for them, with new friends coming constantly to their rescue. It was Franz Imfeld, the Swiss boy, who first did a lot of thinking, and finally had a bright idea. He knew how Marinka felt, that she had to get help for the peasants in Branca. Franz explained about the League of Nations. They must go, all four of them, to Geneva to the League of Nations.

Amusing adventures buoyed them along until there came a time when as Gregg said the only thing that would help would be a miracle. At the end of the longest day in all their lives they met an American girl who took them to the International School. Here it was the four found a refuge and enthusiastic support in their undertaking from boys and girls from twenty-seven different countries.

Stars in a Crown

In “Reginald Birch—His Book” is a 1939 treasury of pictures not to be missed by anyone young or old with a lively interest in fairy-tale illustrated children’s books. Such a sparkling stream of magic has been flowing from these pictures for the past 50-odd years that in this joyous anthology, edited by Elisabeth B. Hamilton, not only the enduring quality of the stories and poems is felt, but also the veritable meeting place of enchantment of yesterday, today, and tomorrow.

Let us turn to the frontispiece. It is as it should be—none other than the delightfully familiar one of Little Lord Fauntleroy with his grandfather at Dorincourt Castle. Let us turn to the first story. Cheers again! Here we are with Dorothy on the step of the inn beside the Blue Admiral ready for the excited call, “Cracks in my legs!” and off we float into an adventure from “The Admiral’s Caravan” by Charles E. Carroll.

Here indeed has been gathered, like stars for a crown, an interpretation of gratitude for a talented artist’s rich contribution to the heritage of worth-while books for children.

“Eyes of the Fleet”

The complete cycle of the training and life of an Aviation Cadet in the United States Naval Reserve is graphically told in “Dive Bomber,” by Robert A. Winston. Learning to fly the Navy’s fighting planes, as described by one who is frank to call his experience of intensive training “a glorious four-year period,” the finest he had ever spent in an exhilarating task. The tale is well poised and of swiftly paced interest. Older boys will find the inside information of aviation tactics as well as the personal history absorbing reading.

“Unroofed” Days

The clock of the seasons can be listened to again in a new edition of the writings of a great lover of nature who lived in the last century in New England—“Thoreau—Reporter of the Universe.” For all readers from “eight to eighty” this selection has been done by Bertha Stevens. The choices made from the Journals, which its author was wont to speak of as “unroofed” because lived and written in the open have been arranged in chapters interpretative of his deep interests and the man himself—scientist, philosopher, poet.

We have glimpses of Thoreau listening beside the pond—the ice cracks with a busy and inspiring din, or “We rest in the shade— and listen to a wood thrush, now just before sunset,” again in October. “I find the red-winged black birds by the river-side again, as it were a new spring. They seem to have come to bid farewell!” and again, it is nearing Christmas time—“A bewitching stillness reigns through all the woodland, and over the snow-laden landscape.”

This collection of a great man’s writings should be a popular choice for every school library.

How Things Started

In “Machines, and the Men Who Made the World of Industry,” Gertrude Hartman, a true historian, writes authoritatively, bringing out the wonder and importance of the basic inventions and the men behind them, who have created our modern machine age, and have so radically changed this world we live in. Interesting old prints, photographs, charts, and an attractive make-up add to the importance of this valuable book.

“The Story of Weaving,” by L. Lamprey, is a survey of the many ways of making woven fabrics through the ages, written from a

wide knowledge of history and the arts. “Weaving,” says Miss Lamprey, “has been part of the history of the world since history began. Changes in government, foreign wars, foreign trade, the condition of the common people in any country, affected weaving in one way or another. There have been times when weaving helped to make history.”

An interesting text, pleasing format and line drawings by Elizabeth Wolcott enliven an informational book.

With an introduction by Hendrik Van Loon, “The Book of Fairs,” by Helen Augur, is ushered in.

The author tells us “Nobody knows when fairs began. The moment people began to travel some distance to exchange goods with strangers at a regular time and place, that was a fair.”

This is an intensely interesting book, as readable as fiction but chock-full of valuable information.

Here and Now

Because the movies are the biggest entertainment enterprise in the world, the movie industry the fourth largest industry in the United States, and as a nation we pay almost as much for an intangible thing like the movies as we do for automobiles, William and Helen Pryor’s latest book “Let’s Go To The Movies” should interest a large audience.

The authors invite us to go to the movies with them and see their show. In successive chapters they give us inside information about the performance from start to finish, illustrating with photographs. They tell us that “It’s the story that counts most.” From that, they proceed to describe the complex job of making and producing a typical movie.

Light Mystery

A Chinese box, mysteriously left on the living room table of the Travous home on Christmas Eve plays an important part in Alma Benecke Sasse’s story, “The Mystery of the Chinese Box.” The book provides light fare for those young people who require mystery stories on their reading menus.

If the characters are lightly sketched and the sequence of events almost too remarkable to be convincing, yet a fine family feeling is evident and we like the loyalty and devotion the three Travous children have for their mother through her trying experiences until the mystery of Mr. Travous’s will is cleared up and happy days are ahead for all.

Florence Bethune Sloan

S. O. S. Geneva, by Richard Plant with William Pene DuBois. New York: The Viking Press. \$2.00. Reginald Birch—His Book, edited by Elisabeth B. Hamilton. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.50.

Dive Bomber, by Ensign Robert A. Winston. Illustrated by Walter I. Colhard. New York: Holiday House. \$2.00.

Thoreau—Reporter of the Universe, selected and arranged by Bertha Stevens. New York: John Day Co. \$2.50.

Machines and the Men Who Made the World of Industry, by Gertrude Hartman. With prints, photographs and charts. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

The Story of Weaving, by L. Lamprey. Illustrated by Elizabeth Wolcott. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$2.00.

The Book of Fairs, by Helen Augur. Illustrated by James MacDonald. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company. \$2.50.

Let’s Go to the Movies, by William and Helen Pryor. Illustrated with photographs. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company. \$2.50.

The Mystery of the Chinese Box, by Alma Benecke Sasse. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. \$1.75.



Time for New Supplies?

Read the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor and you will find that many of the best merchants in the land offer their services to outfit your children.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SEA PINES

CAPE COD - 34th SEASON - FOR GIRLS

Soft water beach, 1000 acres. Rustic, well-equipped buildings, four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding, dancing, dramatics, music, art, crafts, French conversation, Tutoring if desired. Nearby quiet buildings for adults. WINTER SCHOOL.

Write for booklets.

17 TH WICKFORD, So. T. Brewster, Mass.

A City on a Bluff

Located on the Chickasaw bluffs fifty feet above the flood stage of the Mississippi, Memphis is one of the country’s greatest centers of transportation by rail, water, and highway. It was named Memphis because of the similarity of its location to that of the ancient city of Memphis on the Nile.

Night

Bring both your hands at arm’s length in front of your body, then cross the wrists; perform the movement with a sweep of both hands as though covering up something. The sign originated in the Indians’ belief that a cover was put over the world at night, shutting out light and making darkness.

New York Sees 'Young Couple Wanted'—Symphonic Fare of Week

Letter to the Home Folks On a New Manhattan Play

By John D. Beasford

New York

Dear Aunt Lela,

You know perfectly well that I'm the last person on this earth to spread gossip. But, I do think I ought to tell you about the new tenants over to Maxine Elliott's Theater. Fellow by the name of Wilmut introduced them to us, last night. Never heard of him? Name's Arthur. Well, anyway, he's quite a card. Sign over the theater says, "Young Couple Wanted." Sounds like an advertisement, doesn't it? Well, it is—kind of. You see, this young couple are living in New York. They're in love. But Newark, where she teaches school, won't employ married teachers, and he is an unemployed picket at a sporting goods store. When her folks come to town unexpectedly early and find out that Cathie and Jed are living together, they march them right off to City Hall Monday morning to get married. They wanted to marry all the time, but there didn't seem to be any way, except for her to fib.

Well, they marry and move to a spandy new Government housing project, but things just go from poor to worse. Jed tries to sell mauve dresser sets like the ones you win on bank night. Cathie teaches school and brings in their support, which hurts his pride. A nice manly fellow like Jed doesn't want to be dependent on his wife. Then Cathie loses her job.

They are nearly splitting up when Jed's brother, George, happens along from his farm in up-State New York with a present of grape and peanut preserve.

young people made such a good job of it that you'd just expect they'd all go right on after the curtain went down. You'll find a list telling their real names somewhere near by. Some day I may get a chance to write and tell you about the apartments—small but attractive.

Of course, there are funnier shows in New York, and more important and more serious ones, too. But for a real pleasant evening spent with young folks whose lives kind of glisten with hope and laughter one minute and with tears the next, I think you would have a mighty fine time at Maxine Elliott's Theater, which, they tell me, is named for a famous actress. What did I say they called it? Oh, yes, "Young Couple Wanted."

Please give my best to Uncle Ned and all the folks.

Affectionately,

John.

'Young Couple Wanted'

Comedy in three acts by Arthur Wilmut. Staged by Martin Gabel, with settings by Donald Oenslager. Presented by Jerome Mayer, beginning on Jan. 24, at Maxine Elliott's Theater, with the following cast:

Mrs. Fitch..... Ethel Intrepid
Mr. Daly..... Zarah Cunningham
Mr. Daly..... John Adair
Mrs. Daly..... Ruth Marlowe
Betty Monklene..... Juliet Forbes
Cora Bedell..... Helen Shields
Lewis Champion..... Lloyd Gough
Catherine Daly..... Arlene Francis
Donald Thompson..... Richard Clark
Miss Muhlman..... Ruth Thane McDewitt
George Jones..... J. Richard Jones



Tauno Hannikainen

Finnish musician who will be guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at its concert of next week.

Portraits From Sears Collection

By Dorothy Adlow

An interesting assemblage of American forefathers is tenanted the large gallery of Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street. They are portraits from the collection of Miss Clara Endicott Sears. The entire collection is to be installed permanently next summer in a new gallery at Fruitlands and the Wayside Museums, Inc., at Harvard, Mass. Thus there will be further enrichment of that spot at which there are already collected so many valuable items of Americana.

The portraits in the current display represent the workmanship of those limners who plied their trade in American communities a century ago. At the time, they were not looked upon as artists, for they really filled the function that photography does in our own day. Portraiture then was the best source of income for a painter. These itinerant painters had varying degrees of talent and training. Seen as a whole the exhibition appears interesting in a provincial way.

Here is a phase of popular art, something acceptable to the average citizen, and more, readily marketable. Popular art is notable for simplicity, for honesty, and for a lack of suavity and logic. Despite the fact that a likeness ought to have some accuracy if it is to sell, the itinerant painters managed to interest their clients in decoration when they could not produce faithful representations. On the other hand, we feel somehow after studying Miss Sears' pictures that there are personalities, people whom we may well imagine occupied in the affairs of America during the early days of the Republic.

The portraits show different influences which no doubt were acquired indirectly through books or prints and occasional travel abroad. We discern some traits of the English portraitists, Romney and Gainsborough, for example. We note a few portraits executed in the Elizabethan style, flat, ornate, and sedate. Such was the style of the earliest American portraitists of the seventeenth century, who brought over Eliza-

'Two for the Show' Stays Second Week

"Two for the Show," the new revue which opened Tuesday night at the Shubert Theater, will remain for a second week in Boston. The engagement will end Feb. 3.

The extension has been decided on because of a need to cut and to speed up the production. Already three sketches have been deleted. Incidentally, the box office has been busy.

The New York opening, at the Booth, has been postponed from Feb. 1 to Feb. 7.

Plays for Boston

Ernest Hemingway's first full-length play, "The Fifth Column," will be the fourth offering of the season in the joint subscription series of the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. The engagement will be for a fortnight at the Colonial Theater, beginning Monday, Feb. 12. Franchot Tone, Katherine Locke, Lenore Ulric, and Lee J. Cobb head a cast of 30. Benjamin Glazer has prepared the acting version of the play. Lee Strasberg has directed the production, and Howard Bay has designed the settings. The play is being presented by the Theater Guild, under the supervision of Theresa Helburn and Lawrence Langner.

Announcement is made at the same time that the new Boston offices of the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society are located in the Colonial Building, Room 738, at 100 Boylston Street. Miss Rebekah Hobbs is the Boston subscription secretary.

Odets Play Feb. 8

"Night Music," Clifford Odets' play, which the Group Theater is bringing to Boston, is no scheduled for Feb. 8, instead of Feb. 5, and for the Shubert Theater instead of the Wilbur. The engagement here is to run through Feb. 17. Jane Wyatt, Elia Kazan, and Morris Carnovsky are in the cast.

For 'Higher and Higher'

Dwight Deere Wiman announces that he has engaged Al Goodman to direct the orchestra for the Rodgers-Hart-Hurbit musical comedy, "Higher and Higher," which is expected to open in Boston sometime in February. Jack Haley, Marta Egger, and Shirley Ross are starred.

Ballet in Buenos Aires

The outdoor opera season of the Teatro Colon, or National Opera at Buenos Aires, will include in its three-months summer season an extensive program of ballets, to be directed for the first time by Margarete Wallmann, recently arrived there from the United States.

The ballets to be presented are "Les Sylphides," "Carnaval," "Schéhérazade," "La Valse," (Ravel) and "Blue Danube" (Johann Strauss). In the company of 80 members, Leticia de la Vega, Dora del Grande, Maria Ruanova, Michel Borovsky and Arturo Pikeris are among the principals. Roberto Kinsky will conduct the orchestra. Later in the season "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is expected to be produced as a ballet by Josef Glén, formerly associated with Max Reinhardt.

The ballet and opera performances are held in the stadium of the Sociedad Rural Argentina, the National Agricultural Society, which has been enlarged to a seating capacity of approximately 10,000 people. The outdoor season, at the nominal admission charge of 50 cents (about 12½ cents) has grown increasingly popular and attracts large and enthusiastic audiences.

Overture By Belgian On Program

By Alfred H. Meyer

A new overture, a familiar symphony, a beloved concerto and a lionized pianist—these are the fare at the Symphony concert of the week-end. With Richard Burgin at the helm and Josef Hofmann in the pianist's chair, playing Schumann's Concerto, the rest of the program presents Marcel Poot's new "Overture Joyeuse" and Brahms' Third Symphony, in F major.

Marcel Poot will be remembered as a young Belgian composer whose symphony was performed at these concerts in the fall of 1937. His "Overture Joyeuse" was performed by the orchestra of the Paris Conservatory in a radio-cast in 1935. New York heard it from its National Orchestral Association with Leon Barzin conducting in 1936. A little later it was played in Minneapolis.

The "Overture Joyeuse" is an exuberant work, with plenty of orchestral color, cast in a closely knit sonata form. The first theme is a rippling passage of rapid notes from a flute. Other woodwinds and strings join in. There are syncopated effects in the brass. All this contains much virtuosic work for this or that wind player. The second theme is first heard from a clarinet, followed by strings. It is a lyric theme with a certain nostalgic feeling. At times one gets the suggestion that M. Poot had not neglected to study American melodic forms. If this suggestion can be substantiated, it will be a rare case in which American popular melody rather than American jazz had left an imprint on serious European music.

This theme leads into a short, active development, after which the restatement treats the two themes somewhat more expansively. The connective material is more substantial, the rich cellos now have the second theme. The whole ends with a brilliant coda. The effect of the overture has been well summed up by a paragraph in the New York Times by "H. T." after Mr. Barzin's performance:

"Poot's overture was short, sharply accented, cumulative in its sonorities. It gave the impression of a young composer who reveled in orchestral tone. The material was not affecting, but it was shrewdly put together."

Music Notes

The program has been changed again for the concert to be given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall this week. Richard Burgin, who is conducting, will present the Third Symphony of Brahms in F major, instead of the Second Symphony of Dvořák. The first part of the program remains unchanged: Marcel Poot's "Overture Joyeuse" and the Piano Concerto of Schumann, with Josef Hofmann as soloist.

Monday-Tuesday Program

Next Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be heard in the fourth part of concerts of this series. Albert Spalding, American violinist, will appear with the orchestra in the Concerto of Brahms. Richard Burgin, who will conduct these concerts, will begin with Mozart's Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro," and will present the following numbers in the second part of the program: Prokofiev's "Classical" Symphony; Strauss' "Don Juan," and "Batuque" of Oscar Lorenzo Fernandez, a dance of Brazil. The "Batuque" is a dance popular in Brazil. Fernandez has composed two Batuques, one for his opera, "Malazarte," and the other for a suite, "Reisado do Pastoreio." The second is the one to be heard at these concerts.

Society of Early Music

The second concert of the season by the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments will be given Wednesday evening, Feb. 7, at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street. The program: Henry Purcell (1658-1695), Fantasia No. 2 for four viols, and Fantasia upon one note for five viols; Guillaume de Machaut (1300-1372), Rondeau and Virelais for tenor and three viols; 14th century, Three Dances for viola de gamba alone; Francesco Landini (1325-1397), Ballata and Madrigal for tenor and three viols; Tilman Susa, editor (1551), Dance for four viols; Guillaume Dufay (1400-1474), "Resvelons nous," John Dunstable (1370-1453), "Quam pulchra," and Gilles Binchois (1400-1460), "De plus en plus se renouveller," for tenor and three viols; Georges Friedrich Handel (1685-1759), Sonata in C major for viola de gamba and harpsichord; M. Brulard, Danceries for four viols.

Mikhail Sheyne

The complete program to be given by the pianist, Mikhail Sheyne, in Jordan Hall, on Monday evening, Feb. 19, follows: Chromatic Phantasie and Fugue, J. S. Bach; Arabesque and Symphonic Etudes, Schumann; Etudes in C Sharp Minor and F Sharp Major, A. Scriabin; Etude-Tarantelle in E flat minor and Polka-Rachmaninoff; "Islamey"—Oriental Phantasie, Mili Balkireff.



The Swiss Family Robinson

In the film of the same name expected shortly at the Keith Memorial

Music of Sibelius From Hannikainen

Music of Sibelius and classical scores will share the program of Tauno Hannikainen, Finnish conductor, who will direct next week's concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Hannikainen, conductor of the State Opera in Helsinki, and of the orchestra in Turku, Finland, is making the present visit by special permission of the Finnish Government, having been excused from military duty for the purpose.

This is his second visit to Boston. He conducted the Second Symphony of Sibelius at a Symphony Hall Pop concert in the summer of 1938.

Mr. Hannikainen will present Handel's Concerto Grosso for string orchestra in D minor, in the original version, with cembalo accompaniment, and will also conduct Beethoven's Overture to "Leonore" No. 3. The program will otherwise consist of three works of Sibelius: one of them, "Lemminkäinen's Homeward Journey," the last of the cycle of four tone poems on the hero of the Kalevala (which also includes "The Swan of Tuonela"), "Lemminkäinen's Homeward Journey" will have its first performances at these concerts. The early tone poem "En Saga," which did much towards establishing the fame of Sibelius, has not been heard at the concert of this orchestra for a number of years. The program will be concluded with the First Symphony in E minor.

Tauno Hannikainen comes of a musical family. Both his parents were teachers of music, and his three brothers are professional musicians. Tauno Hannikainen, before beginning his career as conductor, was a prominent cellist, giving many chamber recitals of trios with his brothers Ilmari, a pianist, and Arvo, concertmaster at Helsinki until the orchestra of the Finnish capital was disbanded by the war. Tauno Hannikainen has been the regular conductor of the orchestra at Turku since 1927, and has appeared as guest conductor in many European cities.

British See Aid For Film Industry

LONDON (AP)—British film circles look to wartime restrictions on American film earnings here to boost this country's film industry to permanent prosperity.

Nearly \$20,000,000 of these earnings, bottled up here under an agreement with the Government dictated by Britain's need for conserving foreign credits for the purchase of war materials, are expected to be put into production of British films next year.

British imports from America films which earn around \$40,000,000 yearly on the present dollar rate. On the outbreak of war, when it was announced foreign credits would not be allowed to leave the country, many people believed Hollywood might curtail its exports to Britain rather than let earnings lie here for the duration of the war.

Negotiations between the seven biggest American distributors here and the Board of Trade, however, helped by United States Ambassador Joseph Kennedy, brought an agreement on these lines after three months of war.

1. American companies agreed to maintain the flow of Hollywood productions to this country.

2. In return the Board of Trade agreed to let distributors remit to America in dollars an amount representing "50 per cent of past remittances based on an average over the last three years."

3. The present quota system under which the British Government requires 20 films produced in Britain to be shown to every 80 of imported ones, must remain in force until March 31 next year.

4. A plan to be drawn up by the Board of Trade and the film companies under which at least part of the British earnings of imported films must be put into British production on the termination of the quota system.

Chamber Music Series Opens

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, the opening program of the new Chamber Music Concert Series, sponsored by the Youth Concerts Association of Boston, was given by the Roth String Quartet (Feri Roth, Rachmael Weinstein, Julius Shafer, and Oliver Edel) assisted by Avis Bliven Charbonnel, pianist. Wheeler Beckett was the program director and commentator. The program comprised a Haydn String Quartet in D major, Op. 76, No. 5; the "Divertimenti" from Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge's String Quartet in E minor, and the Schumann Piano Quintet in E flat, Op. 44.

In well-chosen words, Mr. Beckett sketched briefly the career of Haydn from his sixth year to the time of his musical activity in the house of Prince Esterhazy. There was no attempt to analyze the Haydn quartet. Mr. Beckett evidently preferred to allow the music to speak for itself, which it obviously did. The audience, of which many were children, listened attentively and appeared to enjoy thoroughly the presentation of the opus, especially its exuberant finale.

The work of Mrs. Coolidge, whose co-operation with the Youth Concerts Association has made this series possible, was more difficult for young listeners to grasp, written as it is in a newer mode and composed of more adventurous harmonies and unconventional cadences. It is probable that the work appealed more directly to the elder portion of the audience, although the younger members might have caught the mood of the piece better had its structure been explained to them. The "Divertimenti" was played sympathetically and with an evident effort to bring forward the salient points of the work.

Following the Coolidge opus, Mr. Beckett expressed satisfaction at the response and interest shown in this series of concerts, and announced that awards would be given to those listeners who secured the largest number of new subscribers. He then spoke briefly of the Schumann Quintet, which had an excellent performance, in which strings and piano maintained admirable balance. An auspicious opening to a worthwhile series of concerts, the next of which will occur on the afternoon of Feb. 14 in Jordan Hall.

G. M. S.

Ballet Theater Premieres

Ballet Theater programs for the rest of the week at the Center Theater, New York, are announced as follows: Tonight will bring the world premiere of Shostakovich's "Ode to Glory," to music of Chopin, on Polish themes. Sonia Wozikowsky, daughter of Leon Wozikowsky, will dance with Shostakovich in this ballet. Decor by Michel Baronov. "Giselle" and "Mechanical Ballet" are scheduled to complete the bill.

For Friday André Howard's "Lady into Fox," with Miss Howard making her New York debut in the title rôle is announced for its American premiere. The music is by Honnegger and the décor by Raymond Soyev. "Les Sylphides," "Ode to Glory," and "Goyescas" are the other items listed.

Saturday afternoon and evening will be given over to repeat performances of "La Fille Mal Gardée," "Death and the Maiden," "Peter and the Wolf," "Swan Lake," "Jardin aux Lilas," "Ode to Glory," and "Mechanical Ballet."

Shawn Cycle for New York

Ted Shawn and His Men Dancers are giving a series of recitals in the South during January and February, and are engaged for a series of nine consecutive performances (Feb. 12-17) at the Erlanger Theater, Philadelphia, and three performances in Carnegie Hall, New York, Feb. 20, 21 and 23.

The two full-length works, "O Libertad!" an American saga in three acts, and "Dance of the Ages," and "The Dome," a composite of new dances and revivals of popular items in the Shawn repertory, which will have its first New York performance on Feb. 23, make up the programs.

The Boston engagement is scheduled for Symphony Hall, May 6 and 7, with presumably an extended Western tour intervening.

By the Longy School

The Longy School is sponsor of the three concerts to be given by Mme. Olga Averno, soprano, and Joaquin Nin-Culmelli, pianist, at the Women's City Club on March 13, April 18, and May 2. It was incorrectly stated in this place Tuesday that the concerts were under the auspices of the club.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

TODAY the MONDAY with MELVYN DOUGLAS
GARBO ERNST LIMBURY
NINOTCHKA
Shown at 100, 340, 520, 730, 940 P.M.
PLAZA & MADISON

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON
OSCAR SELBYN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by
HOWARD LINDAY and RUSSELL CRUICKSHANK
THEATRE, 45 St. Eves. 8:40, 10:15, 12:40
Eves. 8:40-11:10 & 12:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Extra Holiday Matinees Feb. 12 and 23.

"Broadway's TOPNOTCH BEST"—John Mason Brown, Post
SAM HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO
CAME TO DINNER
8:10, 10:15, 12:40, 2:40, 4:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:15, 12:40
Eves. 8:40-11:10 & 12:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Extra Holiday Matinees Feb. 12 and 23.

"Numerous, fresh and exhilarating... a truly well-staged show"—ATKINSON N. Y. Times
GLOUCESTER presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS

BY RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL THEATRE, 45 St. CO. 2-7000. Eves. 8:40, 10:15, 12:40
Mats. Wednesdays 2:30-11:10 to 12:15

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL
SWANEE RIVER
with DON AMECHE
ANDREA LEEDS
AL JOLSON
PLUS THE FULL LENGTH FEATURE
LAUREL & HARDY "Flying Deuces"
"REPUBLIC OF FINLAND" in MARCH OF TIME

SHUBERT 1 W. ONLY Eves. 8:30
New Playings Mats. 2:30
MATINEE SATURDAY
The Sparkling New Musical Drama
TWO FOR THE SHOW

FENWAY THEATRE NOW
GARBO MELVYN DOUGLAS
NINOTCHKA
"SECRET OF DR. KILDARE"
Lew Ayres
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY HARVARD 50
KIRK 4-5000
Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.
"RULERS OF THE SEA"
Tyronne Power—Linda Darnell
"DAYTIME WIFE"

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.



Portrait of Mrs. (Oreutt-Leeds) Reynolds

Painting by an unknown artist of a Peppercorn, Mass., woman, now on exhibition at Doll and Richards in the collection of Miss Clara Endicott Sears.

Indiana Star May Upset Favorites in Shorter Race—Hockey Muddle Continues

Tommy Deckard Ready To Push Field in Prout Mile

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Prospects of seeing slender Tommy Deckard run the invitation one-mile Prout mile night in the 19th annual Prout Memorial Games at the Boston Garden today had New England's track and field public predicting one of the greatest races the Hub has ever witnessed at that popular distance. In the best shape of his career, the 128-pound Indiana star wants to pass up the two-mile and race against the country's leading milers here.

Bill Kenney, meet manager, has not announced definitely that Deckard will go to the starting line against Glenn Cunningham, Chuck Venske, Archie San Romani, John Munsie, Lou Zamperini, and Blaine Rideout. The field, as it stands, is in danger of being over-crowded. But the idea of slim Tommy pushing the pack to a possible Prout or Boston record, will probably be too enticing to ignore. Those arranging the program were doing everything possible today to make room for one more on the one-mile list.

Trails Lash

Ordinarily, the entry of Deckard in the mile might not cause much enthusiasm. Running the two-mile distance here in recent years, and in the Veterans of Foreign Wars meet here earlier in the winter, he has made a habit of trailing his Indiana pal, Don Lash. The average track fan might suppose that a trailer at two miles would hardly be a threat running the faster mile pace.

But Deckard today, as mentioned above, is in the greatest shape of his career. In a recent practice mile with Lash, Tommy sprinted to the tape in 4m. 10s. He also did 3:03 for the three quarters, which happens to be better than the world indoor record. These times were unofficial, of course, but critics are confident that they were accurate enough to make the little fellow a distinct threat in the Prout mile.

Another Thriller

In a letter to Kenney, Deckard suggested that a new face in the mile might create added interest and possibly a new record. He said that it was his ambition to beat Cunningham and the field, and

that he felt confident he could do it. Boston saw a thriller at the P. W. meet when Gene Venske came out of last place and held off Cunningham at the tape. Perhaps Deckard has further thrills in store for the fans.

Remember the show Don Lash put on in the Prout mile a couple of years ago? The veteran had a lead of half a lap on the field when Cunningham let out his famous final "kick." The crowd leaped to its feet as the flying Kansas closed in on the Indiana star and nipped him at the finish by the well-known whisker. Much of the interest in Deckard's possible mile entry is aroused because local critics believe that he may run the same sort of race Saturday night, and finish first.

Jack Ryder, track coach at Boston College, today picked Archie San Romani to win the Prout mile, despite the attention focused on Deckard. Ryder has watched San Romani practicing this week and clocked him at 3:05 for the three-quarters. At this pace, the black-haired star would complete the Prout special in 4:07.

If these practice times of San Romani and Deckard mean anything, Cunningham will not capture his sixth-straight Prout mile without one of the more stirring battles of his career. This will be Glenn's final appearance in this annual carnival and he, no doubt, does not intend to bow in defeat.

The entry of Eulace Peacock has arrived for the 50-yard dash. In this invitation event the former national sprint champion from Temple University will face Allan Tolmich, Ken Clapp, Frank Zeimet, and others.

Leslie Pawson, the marathon star invited to run in the Larrabee two-mile, has declined with thanks to Kenney. Les does not think he is in condition to battle the top two-milers. However, he may be coaxed to run that distance in the B. A. A. meet next month.

Howie Borck, the 69th Regiment A. 1,000-yard ace, may not run here Saturday.

Sports Around the Hub

Eagles Celebrate at University Club

The possibility that New England may again be represented in the Cotton Bowl was forecast last night by Head Coach Frank Leahy of Boston College, who told an overflow gathering of 1,100 Eagle partisans at the University Club that "if we have another good season in 1940—and I think we may—it would not come as a surprise if we again were invited to Dallas, Texas."

Speaking at the Varsity Club's fourth annual dinner, Leahy declared that the team was not going to rest on last year's laurels, that no boy was satisfied with his play, and that both coaches and players would be striving for higher attainment.

"It is just possible, though," he said with a smile, "that B. C. may have a better team in 1940 with a less impressive record than the 1939 team established. After all, many of the teams we defeated last fall will be back, and no team likes to be beaten twice in a row. Holy Cross is already talking about the traditional game next season—but, believe me, we will be there too."

Tributes

Leahy paid tribute to the players and to his coaching staff for the job they did the past season, declaring that both displayed the most spirit he had ever seen on a football team, "and that includes the teams that I won in association with under Knute Rockne at Notre Dame."

Other speakers at the dinner included Owen Gallagher, toastmaster; Daniel J. Lynch, who presented the greetings of the Commonwealth as representative of Governor Saltonstall; Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, who represented Mayor Tobin; Robert G. Simmons, President of the Club; Capt. Ernie Schwotzer, and Capt.-elect for the Holy Cross game, Henry Toczylowski.

It will be an all Union Boat Club final tomorrow afternoon when Richard V. Wakeman and H. Sherman Howes, Jr., meet at the club for the State squash racquets championship. Wakeman defeated Kim Canavaro, Harvard captain, in four games, 15-13, 16-17, 15-2, 16-16, yesterday, while Howes, recent Middlesex Bowl winner, edged Harold Kaese of the University Club, 8-15, 15-4, 15-13, 15-11.

The Junior Olympics, who played before some 13,000 fans in New York last Sunday as part of a double-header hockey feature, are due to play in Boston Garden tonight in a New England League game against Providence Scarslets, and the chances are that only a handful of spectators will be present. In New York, the Juniors have established quite a reputation as a rough-and-tumble gang, and the fans who come to watch the Rovers stay to watch the Juniors. Here interest in the Juniors has not risen quite so high, chiefly because the Juniors are regarded as a "farm" team for the Seniors.

Lonnie Myers of Hartford threw a surprise into the women's State squash racquets tournament yesterday when she upset Mrs. Phillip Fowler, seeded No. 3, to gain the semifinal round at the Harvard Club. The 17-year-old girl won in four games, 15-9, 15-10, 10-15, 18-16.

It took a lot of persuasive urging both on the part of the local Committee and the Chicago Cubs' front office to get Manager Gabby

Tops in Table Tennis

Miss Emily

FULLER
NATIONAL
TABLE
TENNIS
CHAMPION



Emily Fuller, national singles table tennis champion in 1938 and 1939, appears to be headed for her third straight national championship. There doesn't seem to be anyone in the field capable of matching strokes with her. She stands head and shoulders over the other contestants and has not lost a tournament since 1937.

Miss Fuller became interested in table tennis while trying to while away the hours aboard ship on her way to California. By the time her ship sailed through the Golden Gate, she was a dyed-in-the-wool table tennis addict. She played her first tournament in California, an event which was won by Alice Marble, the tennis champion. On one occasion, Miss Fuller teamed up with Mickey Rooney to win a tournament.

She was a member of the American team which captured the Corbelle Cup (comparable to the Wightman Cup in lawn tennis) in 1937 from some ten European teams. The same year Miss Fuller captured her first major championship, the Western title in Detroit.

Miss Fuller boasts an impressive string of table tennis championships. In addition to the national singles, doubles and mixed doubles crowns, she has captured the Eastern, Western, Southern, Middle Atlantic, Pacific, Catalina Island and Hollywood titles.

Like Alice Marble in tennis and Patty Berg in golf, Miss Fuller plays a man's game. Unlike most women players who are content to stand up at the table, Miss Fuller plays deep and smashes away in true male fashion. Few women players can match her game.

Table tennis is her main interest these days. For relaxation she turns to her singing. She is making great progress in voice culture and leans towards musical comedy and light opera although her teacher insists that Miss Fuller is an excellent grand opera prospect.

been out of training through injury and illness, and Julie Allen has been none too effective. Now, with Foster out because of injury, the club is in serious difficulties for a two-game series. Foster's presence probably would not have made any difference in the 12-2 defeat at Verdun last Saturday, but he would have helped in the 2-2 overtime tie at Valleyfield Sunday.

Three practice sessions will have been held by the Olympics this week, the first after the Bruins game Tuesday night, the second yesterday afternoon, and the third this afternoon. This may seem like a lot for them, but in Canada the teams have the use of the ice for as long as they want—every day.

Any questions regarding Ted Frazier's goal-tending at the Verdun rout may be quickly answered by the statement that Ted was in no way to blame for the defeat. In fact, the score might have read like the Boston College-Cornell 24-1 score if he had not been on his toes.

Shawinigan's goalie, Maurice Courteau, is another former Eastern Amateur League star. Courteau played with Ty Anderson last winter at Atlantic City, and is now on the Montreal Canadiens' negotiation list. Maurice will be remembered for the grand job he did when Shawinigan was here last, when he held the Olympics scoreless for 65 minutes, only to have the local boys score two goals within 16 seconds in the overtime. Yet all during the game, his goal-tending was of major league caliber.

Whatever new players the Olympics use from here through the end of the season will be used for one game only. Hago tried to get the league to allow him and the other clubs to sign one or more new men, but the officials refused. The O's player-limit of 18 was filled back in November, and since then Bob Egelhoff has dropped out, Art Smith and Jack Harris have

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Cardinals Favored in National

According to popular opinion among baseball folk, the St. Louis Cardinals will win the 1940 National League pennant. Among those sharing this belief are Gabby Hartnett, Doc Prothro and Bill Terry, who—being managers themselves—are in a good spot to foretell the future. The only one in a better spot, of course, is Ray Blades, the pilot of the Red Birds. Blades, in typical managerial fashion, admits that his club has a chance, but refuses to crawl out to the end of the proverbial limb.

At this time, with the spring training grind still a month away, the prospects of a flag battle between the Cardinals and defending champion Cincinnati Reds is enticing. In recent years, stirring National League races have kept the outcome in doubt until the final week—sometimes until the final day. The 1940 season is certain to follow the rule.

Reds Defending

Until early-season results suggest otherwise, the Reds must go down as the team to beat. Paced by Bucky Walters and Paul Derringer, a pair of great pitchers, Bill McKechnie last year brought Cincinnati its first pennant in 20 years. Good fortune was with him from start to finish. Ival Goodman and Buck McCormick produced the only consistent punch at the plate, but the Reds had the balance necessary to reach the World Series.

The October series, incidentally, emphasized the need of big league outfielders in Cincy. What McKechnie can do about that before spring is a question. Rumors are current, also, that Catcher Ernie Lombardi will go.

Cardinal Pitching

The new Cardinal optimism is well founded. There was a feeling prevalent last October that the Red Birds would have given the Yankees something to think about. In Curt Davis, Lon Warneke and Bob Weiland, Blades has three starting pitchers who have been around long enough to stand up under the pressure of a pennant race. In Morten Cooper, Max Lanier, Bill McGee and Bob Bowman, Ray owns four of the top-eight hurlers of the younger set.

Blades was criticized last season for his handling of the mound staff. He broke all records for the use of relief men. The Cardinal bullpen was a scene of activity from the first inning until the end of the game. The manager has listened with closed mouth to comment all winter and it should be interesting to see the course he follows in 1940.

Power Abundant

Power is abundant in the Cardinal line-up. Don Padgett, the catcher, batted .399 in 92 games

last year. Johnny Mize, the official league leader, scored 349 in 153 contests at first base. In third place among the regulars in the N. L. was Joe Medwick, with a .331 average. Further down on the list was Enos Slaughter, at .320.

Along with their offensive and defensive strength, a Cardinal asset is their fire and dash on the field. In many respects, they bring back memories of the old Gas House Gang made famous by Frankie Frisch. Although he is a colorless and quiet individual off the diamond, Ray Blades has mastered the trick of inspiring his charges while in uniform. If the Cards and Reds are all even going into the final week, this team spirit could be a decisive factor.

The St. Louis front office shares the opinion of Terry, Prothro and Hartnett, apparently. Branch Rickey has listened to attractive offers this winter for Padgett, Mize and Medwick, but has turned away on them all, probably because he is confident that his club, intact, can win the flag.

Boston Red Sox Make Proposition To Benny McCoy
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—The Boston Red Sox jumped into baseball's battle of dollars for rights to Benny McCoy, Detroit Tiger infielder, who was declared a free agent by Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis. McCoy disclosed at his home at suburban Grandville that General Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox had telephoned him that he was interested in obtaining him as a substitute for Manager Joe Cronin at shortstop. Benny did not reveal the amount of money Collins offered him, but did say that he was not interested in a substitute's job. In the mail box yesterday McCoy found a letter from Warren G. Giles, business manager of the Cincinnati Reds, who said that Manager Bill McKechnie would visit Grandville Sunday to discuss a deal. Landis' decision which freed 91 Tiger chattels does not permit any of the released players to sign contracts until midnight Sunday.

College Basketball
By the Associated Press
Results Jan. 24
Army 27, Princeton 25
Gettysburg 33, Bucknell 22
North Montana 33, Billings Poly 33
Slippery Rock 41, Clarion 21
Indiana T. 44, St. Vincent 43 (two overtime periods)
Graceland (Iowa) 33, Kemper 20
Edinboro T. 24, Point Alliance 40
Montclair T. 31, Jersey City T. 28
Virginia Tech 31, P. M. C. 34
Virginia Tech 31, National Business Col.
Bay Path 72, Becker 52.

Provincial Hockey League
W L T Goals Pts
Shorebrake 19 7 3 122 64 41
Boston Bruins 16 7 4 80 52 38
Quebec 13 13 6 97 59 32
Valleyfield 12 13 6 101 107 27
Verden 12 13 6 106 88 27
Shawinigan 11 20 7 88 121 25
Quebec 11 20 7 88 121 25
*Gols four points for win in Canada.
Result Jan. 24
Shawinigan 6, Leclerc 1.

—By Pap

Aim to Make Good Feeling In Americas

LOS ANGELES (AP)—International sponsors of the proposed 1940 Pan-American Games could well listen to a few suggestions from the man who staged the first tournament of this kind three years ago and made it an unqualified success.

He is George Preston Marshall, who is pretty successful when it comes to putting on spectacles of this nature—and a spectacle, said this Washington, D. C., businessman-sportsman, is what the Pan-American Games should be.

First Games

Back in 1937, with very little time for preparations, Marshall directed the first Pan-American Games in Dallas, Texas, drew a record-smashing attendance of 65,000 for the pre-night run and he and his associates found themselves swamped with good-will resolutions from the Latin American countries at the conclusion of the games.

Marshall, who is spending the winter here, is nationally known as the owner of the Washington Redskins, professional football team, which happens to be one of his shining examples of how to combine sport with showmanship and make it pay dividends.

New Ideas

He has several ideas about the proposed Pan-American Games this year, which he passes on to A. A. U. backers of the event. The games, he said, must be established as a permanent annual event, based solely on the idea of promoting solid good feeling between the Americas.

A system of point scoring must be adopted so that the smaller countries will have an equal chance in competition; sports must be included in the program in which the Latin Americans excel, such as polo, horsemanship, and soccer. "We—and by 'we' I mean the United States—cannot become point hungry or score thirsty, for that would destroy the whole idea of sportsmanship and the foundation of an international affair of this kind," Marshall observed.

No Politics

"What's more," he continued, "the entire purpose will be defeated if we permit politics of the Olympic Games variety to figure." He recommended something else which appears radical, but reminded that it worked successfully in the 1937 games. No admission, except for a few reserved seats not to exceed one-third of the stadium's capacity, would be charged. Business interests, chiefly American properties in Latin America, would guarantee financial obligations.

Men and Horses

Vie in Jumping

NEW YORK (AP)—A high jumping contest between track stars and riderless horses will feature the Metropolitan Equestrian Club horse show for the Finnish relief fund Feb. 2.

Gustavus T. Kirby, chairman of the show, who is offering a perpetual trophy for the horse vs. man competition, said the A. A. U. had approved the participation by the track men, and that the best available jumpers will be invited.

No official record for free jumping horses is available, but a record of 8 feet 13-16 inches for a horse with a rider on its back was set by Great Heart in Chicago in 1923. The world high jumping record for a man is 6 feet 9 3/4 inches.

Anderson Makes a Point



Ty Anderson, star defenseman for Boston Olympics, claims that the Eastern Amateur League, wherein he shone for Atlantic City Sea Gulls, is superior to the Provincial Hockey League, to which Olympics belongs.

Eddie Shore Case Is Again Brought to the Headlines

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What Eddie Shore wants: outright release to play for whomever he pleases.

What the International-American League wants: Shore to play one road game in each rink.

What Red Dutton of Americans wants: Shore to play for Americans.

What the National Hockey League wants: bigger and better gate receipts.

What the Bruins want: a string on Shore for emergency (and a victory over Rangers).

What the fans want: more hockey and less controversy.

Bruins' Statement

Because the Shore case is so involved with conflicting reports, statements, and rumors, the writer, having no constructive solution to offer, herewith presents the only statement at hand—that of the Bruins:

Arthur H. Ross, Manager of Boston Bruins, said he had no comments to make on the unprecedented action of the International-American League in attempting to force a player on loan to the Springfield Hockey Club from the Boston Bruins to break his player's agreement, nor comment on revision of that decision.

Boston's Position

Ross stated that in view of certain comments in the press regarding his personal dealings and that of the Boston Club with Eddie Shore that he felt the following statement definitely would show the Boston Club's position. He said that neither he nor President Weston Adams had any apologies to make to anyone for the way they had treated Shore.

Ross's statement follows: "When I negotiated with Shore in July as to his 1939-40 agreement

with the Bruins, I did so under full authority given me by the National Hockey League to make any agreement I felt would be to the best interest of the league, to Boston hockey, and to Eddie Shore who while still under contract to the Bruins had advisedly invested in the Springfield Club.

Interest of All

"The agreement made to have him play in the home games of the Bruins, at terms agreeable to him, and included in his contract, was made in the interest of all concerned, and the Boston fans. "I requested Shore to play in early season, but did not force him to do so, when injuries caused an emergency. He played four games, the last game Dec. 5. We did not ask Shore to play after that date because he definitely showed he was not in condition, and he is not now in condition to play National League hockey.

"On the occasion of the announcement by the Bruins on Jan. 15 that they had given Shore permission to play in the remaining home games of the Springfield Club, Shore at a press conference in Boston stated, 'The Bruins have given me one hundred per cent all that I have asked, and I am perfectly satisfied.' Naturally I am amazed at Shore's quoted change of attitude in a week.

No Apologies

"The Boston Club has no apologies to anybody for the way it has conducted its business with Shore. It has given him one hundred per cent co-operation and has received nothing but grief in return."

By the way, there are three games scheduled tonight with the Bruins at Chicago, Toronto at Rangers, and Americans at Canadiens.

Eastern League Is Tops Says Veteran Defenseman

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Here in New England the Provincial Hockey League is considered the best circuit in amateur hockey. Down around New York, Atlantic City, and Baltimore the Eastern Amateur League is thought the best. To settle the point for the time being, let's listen to a defenseman who has performed in both leagues and played against many others.

Ty Anderson of Swampscott, now the standout at the points for the Boston Olympics and a former star for Atlantic City Sea Gulls, has no hesitation in declaring that the Eastern League is tops.

"It gets my vote for a couple of reasons," the former American Olympic player states. "In the first place, they play a smarter type of hockey down there, and in the second the league possesses more good players, man for man, than the Provincial loop."

To prove his first point, Ty cites the style of play in the two circuits. "In this league," he declares, "it seems to be the idea to hit everyone who comes near your blue line. Down there we played the man, and backed up to the penalty line if necessary. That's the way the professionals play—make the angle as great as possible."

Have to Think

Anderson goes on to contend that the teams in the Eastern Amateur League have three good lines and two good sets of defensemen. "You have to be thinking all the time," he says. "In this league, however, it is unusual for a team to have more than one good line

and two good defensemen," and on this point Ty receives nods of approval from Goalie Ted Frazier and Defenseman Bill Spaine, both of whom were former stars for Atlantic City.

Up the Ladder

"You only have to think of the players who have gone up the ladder into pro ranks," the Swampscott High School graduate declares, "to judge the caliber of the players. Why, I can think of 30 off-hand who are playing pro hockey right now," and he went on to do it.

Some of the more outstanding players now in the National Hockey League ranks who were former members of Eastern League teams include: Frankie Brimsek of Boston Bruins; Muzz Patrick, Alex Shibicky, Mac and Neil Colville, Dutch Miller, and Kilby MacDonald of New York Rangers; Gus Mancuso of Montreal Canadiens; Ab DeMarco, George Ainslie, and Joe Cooper of Chicago; Gus Giesbrecht of Detroit, and Gordon Drillon of Toronto.

And then there are the following, now playing with clubs in the International-American League: Butch Beiser of Springfield Indians; Lloyd Ailsby, Bill Allum, Bert Gardiner, Vince Gorman, Joe Kania, and Lude Ware of Philadelphia; Ramblers: Harry Frost, Herb Roulston, Hank Lauzon, and Nick McDore of Hershey; Butch McDonald, Pete Bessone, Harvey Teno, Babe Tapin, and Lew Currie of Pittsburgh Hornets; and Windy Steele and Red Sherwood of Providence Reds.

Following his graduation from Swampscott High, where he played on a hockey team that never lost a game, Anderson went to Clark School for three years. Anderson, incidentally, was also a good football and baseball player, and it is from the latter sport that he got the name "Ty" after the one and only Ty Cobb. He played for the Boston Hockey Club for three years, during which he went to Europe to play for the world's championship, only to lose in the finals to Manitoba Gladiators.

Olympic Player

He was a member of the 1932 American Olympic team which lost to Canada at Lake Placid. "Those games," Ty says, "were the best I ever played in. In the first game we were leading 1-0 with 15 seconds to go when the Canadians tied it up and went on to win in the first overtime. In the second game we had a 2-1 with 28 seconds to go when the Canadians tied it up again. We played three 10-minute overtime periods to a draw, but the Canadians won the title because of their victory in the first game."

From the season of 1932-33 until this season Ty played with Atlantic City, earning all-star rating every year. The league is anxious to have him back, but Ty prefers to stay here because he was married just recently and both his folks and those of his wife live near Boston.

Coach Hago Harrington of the Olympics considers Anderson one of the best defensemen in the league, and one of the chief reasons for the club's jump from last place in the league standing last year to second place at present.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	18	7	3	94	68	41
Boston	19	7	3	94	68	41
Toronto	10	11	4	66	67	23
Chicago	14	14	3	71	71	31
Detroit	8	18	6	66	75	19
Montreal	10	14	4	66	71	23
Canadians	8	17	6	66	71	19

Scramble in Winter Circuit Tennis for Chance to Replace Riggs as No. 1

Elwood Cooke Leads Group For Early Court Notices

Southeastern Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Although cold weather has put in an unusual appearance this season hampering the conditioning play of the touring net stars, the fourth major tournament for the winter racket wielders here has attracted a large following, a fact which leads tennis technicians to forecast a busy year for the court sport despite the lack of international interest caused by the European war.

Significant factor of this winter's play is the apparent wide open berth fight waged by those first 10 ranking stars of last year for the No. 1 ranking post which Bobby Riggs, present holder, seems to be holding so lightly.

This determination on the part of such favorites as Elwood Cooke, Henry Prusoff, Gardner Mulloy, Hal Surface and Eddie Alloo, who have been appearing in most of these tournaments, and the realization that others, notably Don McNeill, "Bitty" Grant and Welby Van Horn, will put in their respective bids also when business or studies so allow—all this leads to the well-founded supposition that next summer's play should provide some excellent competitive play.

Achievement
The improvement over a year ago of the play of Cooke, McNeill, Prusoff, Surface and Alloo is the achievement of note. Although the cold spell has caused a decided slowing up in the conditioning work which is the backbone of this winter circuit play annually, it is surprising to witness such improvement.

Cooke's play is the most spectacular because of results. With the exception of the first meeting, at New Orleans, Cooke has easily waltzed through all opposition. His convincing conquests have left little doubt that he will be one of Riggs' most serious competitors next summer.

Cooke has successively won Tampa, Orlando and St. Petersburg tournaments in smashing fashion. Twice in a row, he has defeated Prusoff, after the latter had whipped such opponents as Charlie Hare, England's No. 1 netster, and Riggs.

Returns to College
McNeill, after winning the New Orleans tournament, and working his way to the finals at Tampa, was forced to return to Kenyon College, so his play has not been watched over so long a period as that of Cooke's. Nevertheless, his work in those two meetings is worth advance notice for summer distinction.

Alloo would be classified by many as the surprise of this winter's circuit. After making his first eastern swing last summer with but mediocre results—he was ranked 19th for the year—his work thus far has been on the up-grade in each tournament.

Alloo was defeated rather decisively by Cooke in the West Coast finals at St. Pete last Sunday, but only after the little netster, definitely Bitty Grant's successor, had scored impressive wins

over Hare and Prusoff among others.

Living up to pre-season predictions, Kentucky's defending Wildcats opened their Southeastern basketball campaign last week with an impressive win over Tennessee, in a week which saw but two of the 13 conference fives left in the unbeaten class.

In this rating, Mississippi State alone stood alongside last year's champions, also with one victory. Alabama, although marred with two defeats at the hands of Louisiana State and Tennessee, possessed five victories at the writing. While Tennessee and Georgia Tech followed the Tide with two victories against one defeat apiece.

Florida's surprising Gators split with Tech last week to continue their record of toppling favored fives. This leaves the Gators with three wins and two losses.

The winter golf circuit for the women finds National Champion Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, planning to enter the various February tournaments. Already she has sent her entry to Ormond Beach's annual affair, which comes off Feb. 27.

These touring netsters are all-round athletes, as proved by a recent basketball game with Rollins College. Riggs, Frank Froehling, Jack Mahoney and others met the Winter Park outfit in a practice scrimmage, losing only by one point, after Riggs stole the show with 12 points.

Jacksonville's seventh annual Southeastern Motor Boat Regatta, set for Feb. 10 and 11, expects a large and important entry list this year. Already plans have been completed for the event with entries being received.

Although Miami's annual tourney was expected to be cancelled this year, Martyn Buxby, noted net star from that city, has been working overtime of late, and practically assures us that Miami will house the winter circuit players for a week. The Roney Plaza is expected to stage the tourney.

Wendell Davis

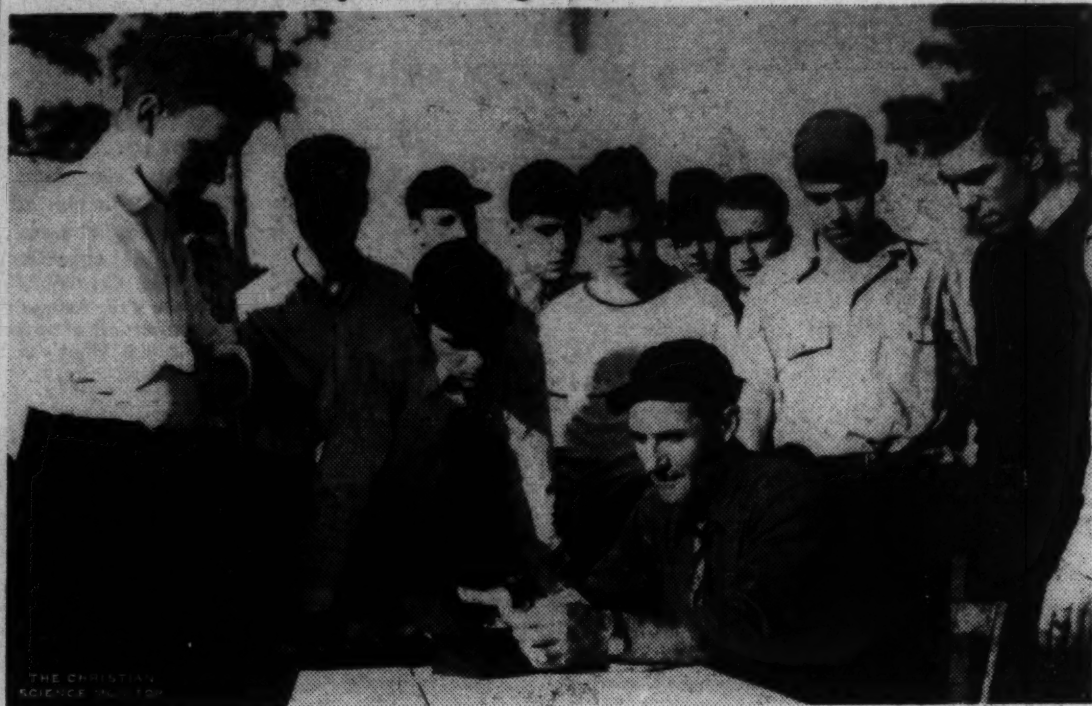
Di Maggio Receives Yankee Contract

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Joe Di Maggio, the New York Yankee center fielder who was the major league's most unsuccessful hold-out two seasons ago, looked over his 1940 contract and said: "I don't anticipate any trouble at all this year."

He refused to divulge what the Yankee management offered him this year, but said the figure was "not far away" from what he had expected.

In 1938 Di Maggio held out for \$40,000 until the playing season was nearly a month old. Then he settled for \$25,000. Last season he topped American League batters with a .381 average, was voted the "Most Valuable Player" award and drew down \$27,500.

Major League Prospects



ORLANDO, Fla.—Joe Stripp, former Brooklyn third baseman, registering arrivals at his annual baseball school in Orlando recently. He had 150 hopefuls for instruction this season.

And Talking of...Yachting

By R. Mallard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

American Loses—But How He Won!

LONDON—Harold S. Vanderbilt, America's No. 1 amateur helmsman and thrice winner of the America's Cup, was today with the only item of big-time British yachting news that we are likely to have for discussion in this column during 1940. And he does so by losing a protest case for the first time in his distinguished sailing career.

The protest in question having been registered by T. O. M. Sopwith after a mix-up between his "Tomahawk" and Vanderbilt's "Vim" on the starting line in the International Twelve-Meters Race at the Royal London Yacht Club's regatta during last year's Cowes Week.

Mr. Vanderbilt advanced many arguments in his appeal against the Royal London Y. C.'s decision to disqualify "Vim" after the incident, and each of them was exhaustively examined by the representative council of British yachtsmen, whose findings are now made known. This assembly, under the chairmanship of Sir William Burton, President of the Yacht Racing Association, hands down the unanimous verdict that "Vim" was the overtaking boat to windward, did foul "Tomahawk" and force Sopwith to alter helm in the race of July 31. Disqualification is therefore entailed under Rule 30 (Clause A) of the racing laws.

Uncertain Future
This decision, announced when what should be the 1940 British yachting season is just a greatly-depleted gap in a most uncertain future, brings today an echo of last summer's grand contests in British waters—contests in which Mr. Vanderbilt's "Vim" played such a phenomenally successful part.

As the result of only 28 starts, against the 41 of "Tomahawk," best of the British fleet, the American boat obtained 19 first places, four second, and three third, a record of sustained superiority that gave her first place in the final 1939 standing for the Twelve-Meters Class. The order of merit worked out like this:

First	Place	Second	Third
Vim	19	11	8
Tomahawk	10	10	10
Trilva	6	3	3
Blue Marlin	2	7	7
Jenetta	1	1	1
Evadne	1	1	1
Flora II	1	1	1
Orinoco	1	1	1

Altogether, there were 44 races in this class and "Tomahawk" started in all but three of them. Her success in gaining the championship of the class among British boats came as a reward to and appreciation of her unflinching and appreciated support of the coastal regattas. Wherever you went to see the "Twelves" in action, there,

adding beauty to the scene, was the big 1614 tons motor yacht "Phantase," aboard which Mr. Sopwith was accompanied by his family.

Enjoy His Visit
Mr. Vanderbilt, as you may recall, could not stay to see the whole season through. Urgent business calls demanded his presence back in the United States and he had to pass up the West of England regattas—a fact greatly regretted by the yachting community, which greatly enjoyed his visit. I guess Mr. Vanderbilt enjoyed it, too. For, as he sailed around the coast, he received the warmest welcome from each yacht club that entertained him, and during Cowes Week—the social apex of the yachting season—he was the guest of honor at a special banquet given by the Royal Yacht Squadron, described as "the most exclusive club in the world."

Yes, socially, sportingly and from every other point of view, Mr. Vanderbilt's visit, so long premeditated, was a great success. Despite the weather, which let his hosts down rather badly, Major Heckstall Smith, Secretary of the Yacht Racing Association, said that he had never known such prolonged inclement conditions before. And his experience of English yachting seasons goes back for close on half a century.

Close Margins
Inclement weather, however, made no difference to the success of "Vim." In any type of going—it was mostly of the heavy, squally rainy variety—she was the prophetic selection for victory. On nearly all the occasions when she failed to cross the finishing line first, she was beaten by a matter of only seconds, not minutes.

To appreciate fully the merit of her achievements, you need to remember that she was sailing all the while, not against a single adversary, but against a whole fleet of them. Making her chances of a winning flag five or more to one. Reaching and running there was not much difference between the speed of "Vim" and that of her rivals. But windward she was faster and far more weatherly. Then, of course, there was that most important factor of all—the sailing. British yachtsmen were unflinching in their praise of the way in which Harold Vanderbilt and his expert crew handled their boat.

Altogether, the visit of "Vim" and Mr. Vanderbilt leaves us with a splendid memory of friendly international competition at its keenest. And memories like that are precious in these days of international competition in a deeply deplorable form.

Big Ten Scholastics Free From Influence by Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—Recently published statements by the presidents of midwestern universities, evaluating the worth of intercollegiate athletics and assigning a particularly high place to football have directed interest to the relationship between scholastic attainment and the intercollegiate football program.

Frequent criticisms of intercollegiate football have stated that the maintenance of any sport as popular as football results in the scholarship of the student body seeking a lower level, or, that if a university produces inferior football teams, scholastic attainments of the undergraduates will be enhanced.

Factual evidence to support such conclusions has never been advanced. At different times universities such as Harvard, Columbia, Northwestern, Stanford and California have discontinued football for a period. Nothing has been shown, however, that the scholarship in those institutions was better during the period in which intercollegiate football was non-existent than it had been previously or at a subsequent time when the football program was restored.

Contrary to scientific method, educators who have boldly asserted that the university producing a poor football team or that has no intercollegiate football thereby improves its scholarship without submitting evidence on which to base their conclusions.

One of the most significant studies on the subject was that contained in the report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, compiled by objective students with a certain lack of bias in favor of athletics. In Bulletin 24 of that report it was stated, "The claim that athletics seriously interfere with scholarship apparently remains unproved."

Western Conference partisans of the intercollegiate football program point to the fact that while their Conference has been known as possibly the strongest athletic group in the country, particularly in football, four of its members have been rated as among the first 11 in the country for scholarly eminence by the authoritative ranking of Edwin R. Embree, three others vie for twelfth place in that ranking, and the remaining three each have advanced numerous claims for recognition of their standards.

Coach Lifts Mat Game To Lofty Plane

NEW YORK (AP)—Oklahoma A. & M. puts a welcome sign on the mat, and if you step foot on it any one of dozens of young men will roll you around like a keg of nails. Its the rasslingest place in the country.

Wrestling, which right here should be divorced from rassling as practiced by burly troupers who go about throwing each other out of the rings and the fans into a frenzy, not only is a major sport at Oklahoma A. & M., but it has spread over the state until the high schools pack gymnasiums with their matches. The man responsible is Edward Clark Gallagher, who never wrestled a match in his life.

His 22-year coaching record is phenomenal, to say the least. The high spots include:

Eighteen undefeated teams. Seventy consecutive dual meet victories from 1921 to 1932. Ten official and unofficial team titles in 12 national intercollegiate tournaments.

Fifteen pupils on Olympic teams, and three world amateur champions—Bobby Pearce, Jack Van Beber and Frank Leach.

Qualified 20 boys for 1936 Olympics, with five winning places on the team. Gallagher himself is a graduate of Oklahoma A. & M., but track and football were his sports. He was some shakes as a barefoot sprinter in his prep days, and in college set school sprint and hurdle records that stood for nearly 30 years.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 24

Princeton 57, Rider 17.

Lonnie Eggleston Headed For Valley Cage Honors

Missouri Valley Standing

	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.	Pct.
Oklahoma A. & M.	6	0	125	197	1.000
Drake	3	1	144	128	.734
Creighton	2	1	45	42	.500
Tulsa	2	2	129	122	.500
Washburn	2	2	129	141	.500
St. Louis	1	2	85	161	.523
Washington	0	5	129	174	.000

Immediate Schedule

Tonight—Tulsa vs. Bradley Tech at Peoria, Ill.

Saturday—Tulsa vs. Yale at White Plains, N. Y.

St. Louis vs. Washburn at Topeka, Kan.

Drake vs. Creighton at Omaha, Neb.

Monday—Drake vs. Washburn at Topeka, Kan.

Tulsa vs. Mount St. Mary's at Baltimore, Md.

*Denotes conference games.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 25—

The trial isn't over yet and jury's still out, but it seems probable that L. J. (Lonnie) Eggleston of Oklahoma A. & M. will be declared the outstanding Missouri Valley Conference sophomore cager of the 1940 campaign.

Lonnie, 6 ft. 1 in. forward from Walters, Okla., bagged five field goals in his first varsity test and the only thing that has stopped him since is a foot injury which kept him out of most of the Drake game and all of the contest at Creighton. He came right back, though, with eight points in both of the Aggies' other two Valley games.

Lonnie isn't the easiest coach to please, but the Aggie boss isn't hiding the fact that he thinks Eggleston is the best thing to hit the Stillwater campus in years. The Cowboys have four crack letterman forwards, but Lonnie is playing as much as any of them.

See Lots of Action

Six-foot, 5-inch Vern Schwertfeger, junior college transfer center who divides time with the veteran

Howard Francis, and Leroy Floyd, like Schwertfeger a Kansan, are the other two Oklahoma Aggie newcomers who see lots of action.

Jay Cox, junior college transfer guard, and Russ Thomas, big forwards from Illinois, are Drake's leading newcomers who apparently have won starting positions. Brownie Jaquay, who played junior college ball in Kansas, and Boo Fitzgerald, guard, head Creighton's sophomores.

St. Louis U's Jim McDevitt is the only sophomore to lead his team in scoring. The Billiken lineup, like Washington's, is monopolized by newcomers, including Don Bandle, Gene Barry, Steve Brady and Ray Steitz. Ted Huey, guard, is the Bears' best younger player, with Wally MacLean, Dutch Lutz, Bud Schwenk, Russ Schoenback, and Harold Goldberg fighting for recognition.

Don Dougherty is having difficulty in cracking a veteran Washburn lineup while Tulsa's best sophomores include Donaldson, guard and Sparks, center.

A fight for possession of second place is scheduled for Saturday night when Drake and Creighton hook up, while the Bulldogs continue Monday to Washburn. St. Louis visits Washburn Saturday.

Tulsa vs. Yale

The only other games on an examination-week schedule will be played by Tulsa on a swing through the east, climaxed by a game with Yale Saturday night.

Valley teams have won 35 and lost 27 nonconference games to date, headed by the Oklahoma Aggies' 11 victories in 12 starts. Tulsa has won 7, lost 6; Washington won 4, lost 3; Drake won 5, lost 7; St. Louis and Creighton won 2, lost 4.

THERE STANDS FINLAND



If you were to name the greatest nation in the world, would it be the richest; would it be the one whose possessions are the most wide-flung; would it be the most populous or that which boasted of the most destructive guns and the most powerful army? Perhaps it would be that nation which paid its debts, which, courageous as the Greeks at Thermopylae, fights a barbarian horde, which faces annihilation rather than compromise its liberty—the nation whose men today die on the battle field and whose women and babies starve and freeze behind the lines. If this is the nation you would seek, there stands Finland.

—AN AMERICAN

Would you contribute to the care of the helpless in Finland or would you be satisfied only to sympathize or only to praise them? Those desiring to contribute to the relief of the Finnish people may send their contributions to THE FINNISH RELIEF FUND, Herbert Hoover, National Chairman, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Tea: 3 to 5, Dinner: 7 to 9:30, 60c, 75c, 90c.

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POSTUM

600 S. W. Washington at 9th

Moon Gleanings

Plymouth, Massachusetts
October

Dear Jean:
Yes, tomorrow is sailing day. It hardly seems possible that it has come at last; and now, actually faced with pulling up roots which have been deep in New England soil for three hundred years, I wonder if it can be done. Last night we took our farewell walk to the beach to watch the moonlight across the harbor. What can be more beautiful than the full flood of the harvest moon across Plymouth Bay? The Gurnet was clear against the sky, the waves broke with even tempo over the cold sand, and a fresh breeze blew in on the turn of the tide, salty and crisp. How can we leave it? Wherever we may go, I know my heart will always be filled with the glory of that moonlight.
There is an indescribable ache tonight, mingled with the thrilling prospect of eight thousand miles of sea travel, new lands and a new home. Even now I am longing for the night when we will be back among our friends, watching the evening light over the Gurnet. Roots are very strong. I wonder if we are going to stand transplanting?

Love, Dorothy.

Pacific Ocean
November

Oh, Jean:
I have often tried to imagine Hawaiian moonlight, but my most fanciful pictures were drab compared to the warmth and color of the actual. Our ship docked in Honolulu early this morning and what a day we spent! I drive up the Pali Pass, luncheon at the Royal Hawaiian, surf rides at Waikiki, the Vale of Rainbows—all the illustrations in the travel folder coming to life before our eyes. Reluctantly, a bit wearily, laden with frangipani leis, (and, if you don't know what frangipani is, I will tell you that it is a blossom with the sweetness of a thousand blended flowers), we came down to the wharf to find a native band already playing Aloha-oe. The passengers at the ship's rail were joining the native singers in the farewell song. Soon the ship pulled slowly out into a soft sea of silver. Back of the low hills there was still a tinge of red against the deepening sky, and over the water the full moon. One by one lights twinkled on Diamond Head. The music was plaintive in the distance. We tossed our leis into the water and watched the ripples carry them back to the shore, an omen of a happy return to the island.
I looked at the moon and thought of Plymouth Bay. The ache was gone and for a minute I felt almost disloyal to my native land. But it is only my ideas about roots that are changing. Certainly beauty isn't limited to a place; it is part of our heritage and is always with us when we look for it. My next letter will be from Sydney.

Love, Dorothy.

Sydney, February

Jean dear:
My letters to you all seem to be written on the full of the moon. It is a big round golden Australian moon this time, and we saw it rise over a grove of wattle across the misty paddocks of Cobbley. We had driven out from Sydney with friends who wanted to show us the section they call New England, with its quaint towns; to them a bit of old England snuggled among rolling green hills. We had been to a polo game and then, like all of Britain's



"CONTENTMENT": An Etching by W. R. Locke

world, stopped for tea, the friendship hour of rest and chat. After tea, we took a walk through the wattle grove behind the farmhouse and turned back as twilight fell. The hummocks of grass were gray and brown, the western sky like a glowing opal. Numbers of cottontail rabbits hopped out from their burrows and sat upon their mounds to view the rising moon with a comical air of proprietorship. A mist rose slowly through the trees and blanketed the opal sunset. The pale gold of the moonlight cast a fairy charm over a fairy country. We reached out and silently all joined hands as we neared the house.
Someone once compared new friends to silver and old friends to gold; but, old or new, the basic metal is the same. What I thought were roots embedded in soil are proving to be living qualities freed from the earth at last.

Love, Dorothy.

Sydney, October

Jean dearest:
This should be the happiest night of my life. I certainly expected, a year ago, that it would be; for we booked passage to New York this afternoon. But tonight, as we stood waiting for our train at the top of the hill, we had an unobstructed view of Sydney Harbor with a platinum moon rising between the Heads, and I knew then it did not matter where we lived because our happiness was with us. Silver moonlight shimmers, golden moonlight is quiet and warm; but that platinum steel light on the water made the palm trees stand out in ebony arabesque, as if against a disc of machine-turned metal. Somehow, although it is the selfsame moon, its light changes to fit the places in which it shines, giving to each characteristic an individual loveliness. As we stood there, sad to leave, I realized that we had learned a lesson from the moon.

Love, Dorothy.

Boswell Undertakes "The Life—"

IMMEDIATELY AFTER the appearance of the "Tour" Boswell began his preparations for writing the "Life." His first task was to collect Johnson's letters and such reminiscences of him as seemed authentic. He made application by letter to Bishop Percy, the Reverend Dr. Adams of Oxford, Francis Barber (who had in his possession papers of the highest value to a biographer of Johnson), Anna Seward, and, no doubt, to a score of others.
The material which he received from such contributors he often wrote down in their presence, or revised the written record in their presence. It is to be regretted that we have no account of any of these sessions, for they would have revealed the biographer at one of his most characteristic and important tasks, which must have exercised all the powers of insinuation and tact which he possessed.

He thought at first that he could finish the book by the spring of 1789; but the care of Auehnele and his ill-advised candidacy at the General Election for an ad interim membership in Parliament, conspired to prevent it. Moreover there was his "master," Lord Lonsdale, upon whom it was necessary to dance attendance and who frequently summoned Boswell to his table to provide amusement (of no literary kind) for his retainers or "Ninepins."

Yet, in spite of all interruptions, he had nearly completed the first draft before the year was out, and by February, 1790, he could say it was fairly in the press.
The printers of the eighteenth century were a long-suffering generation. They actually began the printing of a book before the author had completed the manuscript. When they had received enough copy to fill up a sheet, the type was set, and proofs were pulled and sent to the author for correction. When he returned them, the sheet was printed and folded, and the type in the form distributed. The printer's devil hovered between the compositors and the author, bearing proofs hot from the press and appeals for more copy. It is only by imagining such a state of affairs, alien enough from those of our day, that we can understand the circumstances of Boswell's life in 1790 and 1791, when his "great work" was passing through the press before he himself had completed the rough draft of it. He gaped sometimes at its ever-increasing magnitude, and balked at first at the thought of two volumes. —From "Young Boswell," by CHAUNCEY BREWSTER TINKER. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

There Were Musicians At Seal Harbor

SEAL HARBOR HAS a single village street. The post office, the general store, Billings' Market and Miss Whitmore's establishment (where you can obtain village gossip by the yard) are landmarks in an environment of rural charm.

This rural atmosphere appealed to musicians; the most of them rented cottages in Seal Harbor. It was rumored that fifty grand pianos arrived at the Seal Harbor dock each summer during the war. Ossip Gabrilowitsch alone had three; two for himself and one for his wife. Godowsky brought numerous piano pupils who rented rooms in the village. Out of every house on the one and only street came the sound of pianos or harps, for Carlos Salzedo was also in Seal Harbor with a flock of harp pupils.

The Seal Harbor musical colony was more addicted to picnics, mountain climbs and an occasional impromptu fancy-dress party at which we wore improvised home-made costumes than to formal affairs.
The temperament of the artist is inclined to extremes of melancholy and gaiety. In order to relieve the tension of a profound depression which we all felt very deeply, we resorted to gay frolics which were sometimes so amusing that for a few hours we forgot the woes of the world. Nothing like the costumes invented on those occasions has ever been seen. The most successful one I concocted for myself was a Brünnhilde costume fashioned almost entirely of kitchen utensils. I sewed small metal rings, with which pots are scraped, all over the front of a sweater. This provided a respectable corset of armor. I punctured a pudding mold and stuck in two enormous feathers whereupon it became a warlike helmet. I took a wash-bowl lid for a shield, a broom to which a carving knife had been strapped for a spear, and I hung an evening cape from my shoulders. Conversation during the evening was punctuated by my lusty Ho-Jo-to-hos.

For this party Hans Kindler had borrowed a wig which provided a magnificent top-knot; somebody's fur rug was wrapped about his person; he cut himself a stout sapling for a staff and finally appeared as a most impressive Rheingold giant.

After we had wearied of nonsense, we decided to have some serious music. Kindler's room was above the general store in the very heart of the village, where the population gathered on a pleasant evening.
Kindler, anticipating the fun of giving the villagers a shock, went to get his cello without making any attempt to cover up his peculiar attire. To his amazement, nobody paid the slightest attention to it. Not even when he stood in the doorway in the full glare of a brilliant shaft of light, holding his giant's staff in one hand and his cello in the other, did anybody betray the slightest surprise, curiosity or interest. Kindler was crestfallen and indignant. "What is the matter with these people?" he grumbled. "One would think they are in the habit of meeting Rheingold giants every day." It was then that somebody remembered a film Annette Kellerman was making at the time, in which savages, vikings and mermaids played a great part. Her troupe had been swarming over the island in strange costumes. Obviously Kindler had been taken for one of them. —From "An American Musician's Story," by OLGA SAMAROFF STOKOWSKI. (New York: Norton.)

The Bus Did Not Bother to Wait

LET US SAY, simply, that the train arrived at Fort William, picked up Sandy Mackendrick from the platform he had reached by the through train from London, and continued on its way to meet the midday boat at Mallaig. Sandy was excited and a little puzzled. For a month he had been receiving relays of letters, couched in lyrical terms, on mountains and other matters which seemed remote to one who earned his living in London. What, he wanted to know, was all this about? He had obeyed instructions and bought boots. He had joined the Scottish Youth Hostel Association. He had bought a rucksack. But why this sudden rabid enthusiasm? And who was Hamish?
So we told him all about it, chapter and verse, from Fort William to Mallaig, and from Mallaig by sea to Broadford, where we left the boat and set foot for the first time on the Isle of Skye.

We walked into a shop and bought post cards.

AN ARTIST must love trees very much to portray them as painstakingly as does W. R. Locke. In our time, graphic artists are inclined rather to work briefly and casually, achieving an approximate image of the subject rather than a precise one.

W. R. Locke divides his time between Florida and New England, and he has devoted himself to etching the varied species of trees he has studied and loved in these two localities. He lived for twelve years in the great Northwest woods, and there too he studied trees. His etchings reveal the fact that he has made many sketches in advance and studied his models with great care.

Des Vaters Haus

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VIELLEICHT KEIN ANDERES von Christus Jesus erzähltes Gleichnis ist so beliebt wie das Gleichnis vom verlorenen Sohn. Ansehend nicht damit zufrieden, in seines Vaters Hause zu wohnen, sagte der jüngere Sohn: „Gib mir, Vater, das Teil der Güter, das mir gehört.“ Dann zog er „ferne über Land“, und daselbst „brachte er sein Gut um mit Prassen“ (Luk. 15, 12, 13). Bald fühlte er die bösen Folgen seiner Trennung von seines Vaters Hause: seine begrenzte materielle Versorgung versiegte, und schließlich sehnte er sich nach der Heimat zurück.
Da er glaubte, „gegen den Himmel geschündigt“ zu haben (Luk. 15, 18), und daß er daher nicht mehr wert sei, ein Sohn zu heißen, war er willig, selbst als Tagelöhner beschäftigt zu werden. Durch seinen falschen Sinn des Daseins betroffen und verwirrt, hatte sich der verlorene Sohn den Blick für die Geborgenheit, die Behaglichkeit und die Liebe in seines Vaters Hause trüben lassen. Bei seiner Rückkehr ging ihm jedoch sein Vater entgegen und anerkannte ihn als Sohn, als Erben, und war bereit, ihm seine ganze Liebe und Habe zu schenken.

Wieviel weiser sind aber trotzdem diejenigen, die ununterbrochen in des Vaters Hause, in der Erkenntnis der Vaterschaft, des Schutzes und der Wohlthatigkeit Gottes bleiben! Sie hören allezeit den Segenspruch des himmlischen Vaters (Luk. 15, 31): „Mein Sohn, du bist allezeit bei mir, und alles, was mein ist, das ist dein.“

Die Christliche Wissenschaft erweckt die Menschen geistig zu den Tatsachen des wahren Daseins, der Allheit Gottes und der Vollkommenheit des Menschen, der ihn widerspiegelt. In diesem Verständnis verharrend, durch Einflüsterungen materiellen Denkens unbeflügelt, bleibt man im Bewußtsein der göttlichen Wahrheit, des göttlichen Lebens und der göttlichen Liebe. Erkenntnis der Art Gottes und Seiner Schöpfung trennt die Menschheit von der Fülle und dem Schutz des Geistes. Ein materieller Sinn des Lebens und der Intelligenz schließt uns von des Vaters Hause, von dem beweisbaren Verständnis aus, daß der wirkliche Mensch Gottes geistige Idee ist, die im göttlichen Gemüt bleibt. Tägliches Ergründen und Anwenden der in der Bibel geoffenbarten Wahrheiten, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft sie erläutert, befähigt die vielen Anhänger der Christlichen Wissenschaft, in stets zunehmendem Maße die große geistige Tatsache zu beweisen, die im 1. Kapitel des 1.

PERHAPS NONE of the parables told by Christ Jesus is better loved than the story of the prodigal son. Apparently discontented with dwelling in his father's home, the younger son said, "Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me." Then he journeyed to "a far country," where he "wasted his substance with riotous living" (Luke 15:12, 13). Soon he felt the evil effects of his separation from his father's house; his limited material supply failed, and finally he longed to return home.

Believing he had "sinned against heaven" (Luke 15:18) and was therefore no longer worthy to be called a son, he was willing to be employed even as a servant. Bewildered and confused by his false sense of existence, the prodigal had allowed his vision to be blinded to the security, comfort, and love of his father's house. However, the father on his return went to meet him and recognized him as a son, an heir, and was ready to bestow upon him all his affection and substance.

Nevertheless, how much wiser are they who dwell continually in the Father's house, in the realization of God's fatherhood, protection, and beneficence! They hear at all times the heavenly Father's benediction (Luke 15:31), "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine."

Christian Science awakens men spiritually to the facts of true existence, the allness of God and the perfection of man, who reflects Him. Abiding in this understanding, unswayed by suggestions of material thinking, one remains in the consciousness of divine Truth, Life, and Love. Ignorance of the nature of God and His creation separates mankind from the plenty and protection of Spirit. A material sense of life and intelligence is what excludes us from the Father's house, from the demonstrable understanding that the real man is God's spiritual idea, abiding in divine Mind. The daily study and application of the truths revealed in the Bible, as illumined by Christian Science, are enabling the many students of Christian Science to prove in ever-increasing measure the great spiritual fact declared in the first chapter of Genesis (Genesis 1:27), "God created man in his own image."

To dwell in the Father's house is to be actually conscious that man is the image and likeness of God, expressing the divine qualities—health, harmony, purity, and right activity. The requirements for admission to this heavenly mansion are recognition of our spiritual sonship and consequent claiming of our birthright and inheritance. Here we may abide uninterruptedly, ever conscious of divine Love's presence, power, and goodness;

knowing that in reality there is no other place in which to live, and no opposite attraction, for the Father's house is spiritual, and consequently limitless—everywhere. The Father's house shelters all, for it has no material restrictions or boundaries. The understanding of the truth concerning God and man, if clung to with spiritual conviction, will inevitably remove the false sense of discord from our experience. That is the joyous message Christian Science is bringing to the world! Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 254), "Pilgrim on earth, thy home is heaven; stranger, thou art the guest of God."

He who abides in the Father's house—the consciousness of the divine order, of spiritual harmony and perfection—understands that since God, good, is omnipresent, infinite, evil is unreal, and can be overcome. The practical nature of this spiritual understanding protects one from accepting the errors of material existence—sin, sickness, and death; and through spiritual perception one sees his true nature as a child of God. In this dwelling place where God is All-in-all, there is no need to plead, for all good is plainly present to be enjoyed. But one must forsake false beliefs about himself and grow into the spiritual understanding of man that will enable him consciously to dwell in his heavenly home.

What could be more satisfying to the weary wanderer amidst the world's chaos, sorrow, and suffering, than to become aware, in his daily experience, of entering the gates of spiritual understanding and partaking of the peace and plenty within? Human devices, religious emotionalism and wishful thinking are alike incompetent to make the practical demonstration of Truth which overcomes poverty, sickness, and other human woes. Remembering that our Master exemplified in the story of the prodigal son the love of the heavenly Father, we may well turn unreservedly to seek a better understanding of God.

Mrs. Eddy has written in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 132): "Divine Love is our only physician, and never loses a case. It binds up the broken-hearted; heals the poor body, whose whole head is sick and whose whole heart is faint; comforts such as mourn, wipes away the unavailing, tired tear, brings back the wanderer to the Father's house in which are many mansions, many welcomes, many pardons for the penitent."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

Memories of Summer (A Triolet)

White as the hour of petal-falling,
Silver as meadows under the moon,
A thought of summertime is calling—
White as the hour of petal-falling—
Although the winter snows enthralling
Wrap the land in a silk cocoon,
White as the hour of petal-falling,
Silver as meadows under the moon.

MARGARET HOSMER

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1940

Radcliffe Group
Hears Grady On
Trade Policies

Assistant Secretary of State says war might have been averted if U. S. had saner policy.

War might have been averted if the United States had adopted in 1930 a sane commercial policy based on international economic co-operation instead of the Hawley-Smoot extreme protective tariff, Assistant Secretary of State Henry F. Grady told the 19th annual session of the Foreign Affairs School at Radcliffe College this afternoon.

The three-day session which ends today has been conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters in co-operation with the Cambridge League of Women Voters and Radcliffe.

"Precisely when in our own interest as a creditor nation, 'imports' should have been allowed freer access to our markets," Mr. Grady said, the Hawley-Smoot Act was enacted. This act, he said, "was, in large measure, responsible for the subsequent growth of a formidable array of trade barriers which soon began to paralyze our own export trade and that of other countries." In the collapse of international exchange, he added, "Germany, the states of south-eastern Europe and Italy . . . became 'have-not' countries."

Marked Progress

Defending trade agreements as a step toward restoration of world trade and the preservation of democracy in the world, Grady declared that "in the five and one-half years that the trade-agreements program has been in operation, marked progress has been made toward reviving and expanding international commerce."

"But five and one-half years," he added, "have constituted too short a time in which to undo the harm that had been done in the previous period of nearly 15 years by the forces of economic nationalism."

The Hull trade agreement benefited New England, Alvin Harvey Hansen, Littauer Professor of Political Economy at Harvard, said at the luncheon session, at the Hotel Commodore.

Trade Increased

Professor Hansen pointed to the fact that our foreign trade increased \$6,000,000,000 through the Hull trade agreement. Some \$2,500,000,000 passed through New England ports so that any cessation of the Hull program would also harm New England, he said.

The Hull trade agreement has been approved by all the economists in the Federal Government; in fact, he said, there has been no valid argument against the agreement. The only differences have been on the details of carrying them out, he said.

That Europe must and will have some sort of federal union or league of states after the present struggle was the contention of all the speakers at the morning session.

Miss Sarah Wambaugh, formerly head of the Saar plebiscite commission, said she still favored the machinery of the League of Nations. "The League has not failed," she declared, "because it was based on the principle of sovereign states. If it had been augmented by the United States and allowed to develop along evolutionary lines, it might have been more of a success than it is today."

Disarmament Failure

"Disarmament failed," she said, "since collective security couldn't work because the United States was outside the League and wouldn't work with it. It was obviously unfair to ask smaller nations to reduce their armaments to the point of minimum safety and not require the larger nations to do likewise."

"We can't take a negative attitude toward the League. We are too rich, big, and powerful a nation. We can't have anything but a positive attitude. We can prevent war by going into agreements with peace-loving nations when aggressors appear. By the force of economic pressure we can threaten the aggressors to come to terms."

"Either the League or a Federation of Europe must have an international police force," Miss Wambaugh said.

The Rev. Leslie T. Pennington, pastor of the First Church of Cambridge (Unitarian), favored the plan of Clarence K. Streit which proposes a Federal Union of the democratic peoples.

This plan of Mr. Streit's, the Rev. Mr. Pennington said, would place the problem immediately upon the people of this nation and not their sovereignties.

Only New Ideal

Rupert Emerson, Associate Professor of Government at Harvard, stated that, "A Federal Union of peoples founded on a principle different from that of the League of Nations, is the only new ideal which has appeared out of the present wars." The speaker pointed out that unification of Europe is now partially under way.

Great Britain and France have achieved a common political and military aim, he said. Germany, Italy, and Russia in their different totalitarian fashions are ready to undertake the unification of Europe and have already forced four European states into totalitarian unity.

Memories of the Past Are Forecast Here



By a Staff Photographer

The Narrow Gauge Road Prepares to Write 'Finis'

Upper—A narrow gauge ferry slips from its East Boston pier today, on one of its last trips, for the line is quitting business on Saturday night.

Lower—A train pulls out of the East Boston station into today's snowstorm. It was feared for a while that a heavy snow might force closing of the road today.

Old Narrow Gauge Sings Its Swan Song

"I've been doing it for 35 years," said Elmer L. Porter, agent for the East Boston station of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, the famed narrow gauge, kicking the snow off his shoes and peering at that luminous spot in the snow and mist where the sun should have been.

Too much snow in the wrong places today might have put Mr. Porter out of a job; that's why he was estimating the rate of precipitation and looking for the sun. The snow wasn't very heavy. It didn't require more than a few men to sweep out some switches; not a costly snow that would require extra workers and exhaust the few dollars remaining in the till.

But all it meant to Elmer Porter this morning was two more days of work before his 35-year-long job ends. At 11:55 Saturday night, Elmer Porter will flag in the last narrow gauge train. By permission of Judge George C. Sweeney of Federal District Court, the 65-year-old railroad will cease operations.

"Yes, I've been at it for 35 years," continued Mr. Porter, "and for the past few years a snowstorm has meant the difference between profits and loss many a month. 'But it's all over now. They've even taken the slot machines down,' indicating a pile in the corner, 'and the boards are ready to go up over the windows. I guess there's no stopping things now."

Mistaken SOS Occasions Probe

Charles Kolster, local representative of the Federal Communications Commission, conferred today with Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, regarding an investigation to determine if there was a violation of the Federal Communications Act involved in the sending out yesterday of a false message of distress by Capt. Byron C. Brown.

Mr. Brandon stated that he and Mr. Kolster had conferred with Virgil W. Petersen, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Boston, and had requested him to undertake an investigation of the case.

Captain Brown, a retired United States Army officer, was arrested and found guilty of intoxication after his report of an SOS call had sent eight service vessels out on a search for a nonexistent foundering ship "with 146 persons aboard."

On an earlier occasion, Captain Brown did pick up a genuine distress signal on his short-wave radio, and by passing it on to Coast Guard authorities, was instrumental in bringing about the rescue of 56 men aboard an oil tanker.

Some of his neighbors at Tiesboro on Martha's Vineyard believe today that he might have heard a fragment of a radiocast dramatizing the sinking of the liner Republic off Nantucket 31 years ago, and if under the influence of liquor, might have mistaken it for an actual occurrence.

Captain Brown insisted that he picked up the distress signal on short wave—not on broadcast frequency, but engineers thought it possible that he had tuned in a harmonic of a regular radiocasting transmitter.

We've just got to look for something else." This view seemed to be the general one of narrow gauge employees today although they still had hopes the U. S. Circuit Court might grant a stay. Judge Sweeney refused to do so yesterday.

Operation of the road beyond Saturday is financially impossible, according to narrow gauge officials, as funds on hand are insufficient to meet the pay roll.

The warrant for the Town Meeting tomorrow night put before the Town Meeting members for the third time the proposal for extension of the Boston Elevated over the Winthrop loop. Meeting members, however, are expected to ask that the body consider appropriating \$50,000 for continued

operation of the road, at least until a survey of the road by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation can be made with a view toward financial reorganization.

If both alternatives should be rejected, the town was reported ready to apply to the Department of Public Utilities for emergency permits to operate buses. The Department has scheduled a hearing for this purpose at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

Meanwhile, the road continues to operate "as usual," with only slight changes noted in the boarding of stations. According to schedule, the last ferry will leave Boston at 11:25 Saturday evening, the last train will leave the East Boston ferry slip for Lynn seven minutes later.

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Wind Helps
Free Harbors
Of Ice Jams

Leeward shores blocked, navigation hindered—Coast Guard called by vessels in distress.

While much of the Deep South was digging itself out of snowdrifts today, and the rest of the nation was experiencing an unusual cold wave, New England was enjoying winter weather of quite normal variety.

With sub-zero temperatures prevailing in Middle West and Rocky Mountain regions, with the mercury sinking to —28 at Napoleon, N. D., not a single reading below zero was reported in New England.

The heavy snowstorm which yesterday buried Virginia, Delaware, and the nation's capital, veered out to sea, missing New York City and most of New England.

Ice conditions along the New England coast were improved, but some sections reported the worst jam in recent years. The winds of yesterday and last night drove ice, broken from ship channels, seaward and cleared many rivers and harbors.

In some sections, however, the wind piled ice cakes one upon another causing heavy jams.

On the rocky Maine coast, half way between Vinalhaven and Rockland, the two-masted, 54-ton schooner Emma, blown on rocky ledges while being towed by a motorboat, filled and sank, according to messages flashed to the Coast Guard headquarters at Boston. The four members of the Emma's crew rowed to Vinalhaven to make their plight known. In answer to their plea, the Coast Guard sent the cutter Travis to the side of the vessel; but too late. The 69-year-old craft settled to the bottom.

The tug A. H. Hall, towing a fuel oil laden barge to a distributor at Commercial Point, Dorchester, found it impossible to break through the heavy ice-pack in Dorchester Bay. After working from 3 this morning until 8 in an attempt to smash its way through, the crew reported they "couldn't make a dent." The distributor was reported completely out of fuel.

Stone Horse Lightship at the entrance of Nantucket Sound was reported 200 yards off its station, forced from its mooring by heavy ice. The mooring consisted of a 2-ton mushroom anchor, besides 120 fathoms of heavy chain.

All buoys in Pollock Rip were dragged from their positions and many were entirely out of sight. The damage done to navigation aids will require many weeks to repair, it was announced by the Lighthouse Service of the United States Coast Guard.

Because of damage to floating navigation aids, mariners in New England waters were warned not to place too much dependence on them.

Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Canals have been blown clear of ice, as anticipated yesterday by nautical men. Lynn harbor and the Providence River and harbor were also reported clear by Coast Guard patrol boats.

James E. Lawrence, maintenance engineer of the State Department Public Works, reported today that snow was entirely out of sight. The damage done to navigation aids will require many weeks to repair, it was announced by the Lighthouse Service of the United States Coast Guard.

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Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Canals have been blown clear of ice, as anticipated yesterday by nautical men. Lynn harbor and the Providence River and harbor were also reported clear by Coast Guard patrol boats.

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Winchester Girl Honored,
Teaches Students to Fly

East Boston Airport's youngest woman flight instructor, Miss Gertrude Meserve of Winchester, Mass., has just been chosen one of the Nation's 10 outstanding boys and girls of high-school age for 1939.

Miss Meserve is now teaching 10 Massachusetts Institute of Technology students at Wiggins Airways, where she is on the teaching staff, under the Civil Aeronautics Authority's plan to train 11,000 a year through the colleges as pilots.

Miss Meserve was an instructor while still in high school. She had her first flying lessons at 17, was always interested in aviation, "ever since I can remember," and has always "just sort of worked toward that goal."

"I used to like to play with engines and motors. I'd take things apart and put them together again," she explained in an offhand way. Her air heroine has always been Amelia Earhart, her air hero, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

"I used to follow with the greatest interest any famous flight that took place," she relates. In order to qualify for her present position under the CAA, Miss Meserve had to be re-rated. She achieved this in December. Before she attained her present status, she passed successfully tests for four licenses, solo, private, limited commercial, and commercial. After that, she earned her instructor's rating, for which she had to have 200 flying hours to her credit.

Miss Meserve says she believes she is one of only four or five women flight instructors in the country.

Her college students may be ready to solo next week.

Civil Liberties
Group to Convene

The all-day New England Conference on Civil Liberties, scheduled for Saturday, will deal with the defense of American constitutional rights with particular emphasis upon the problems of Jews, Negroes, and foreign groups persecuted by several anti-alien measures now before Congress.

Heading the list of 43 sponsors include Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Attorney General Paul A. Dever, and Senator David I. Walsh. The Conference is under the auspices of the Civil Liberties Committee of Massachusetts.

Principal speakers at the forenoon sessions will include Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., Dr. Loring B. Andrews, the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, Charles Houston, national counsel of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People; the Rev. Michael J. Ahern, S. J., of Weston College; Bishops G. Bromley Oxnam of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. Frederick May Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association, and Prof. Ernest J. Simmons, Rupert Emerson and Gordon Allport of Harvard College.

Speakers at the evening dinner include O. John Rogge, Assistant U. S. Attorney General, and Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board.

For a time it was thought a special session of the Legislature would be necessary to find a way out of the situation.

However, in Washington the Welfare Commissioner learned that the Federal demands were based upon a Federal law requiring a satisfactory "merit" plan be set up for the workers involved. Such a plan, it was revealed, did not necessarily mean the towns must accept Massachusetts civil service regulations.

Today Mr. Rotch was working with his department's advisory committee on a merit plan which will be acceptable to the Federal officials. For some time yesterday Mr. Rotch worked in the offices of the State Civil Service Commission apparently on details of the plan. He refused to comment on the plan until he conferred with his advisory committee.

Had the civil service deadline not been set as early as Feb. 1, the 200 towns might have enacted special civil service regulations at special town meetings. However, inasmuch as 60 days' notice is required prior to a town meeting, the necessary sessions could not be held until late in March.

It is reported that the merit plan being developed to avoid cutting off of Federal welfare aid provides for the taking of a non-competitive qualifying examination by present welfare workers. If the employees do not obtain a passing mark of 70 they would lose their job under the plan being considered.

While the State Civil Service Division will handle the job of examining employees, the latter will not actually attain civil service standing, but it is understood, such a test would satisfy Federal requirements until the Massachusetts Legislature meets in regular session in January, 1941.

The plan also calls for the drawing up and holding of competitive examinations to establish eligible lists from which future appointments must be made.

Other Events

The Barn, 36 Jay Street—*"Awake and Sing,"* a folk drama by Clifford Odets. Curtain 8:40.

Uptown—Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex, starring Betty Davis and Errol Flynn, 2:45, 8:20, 10:15. Also "The Amazing Mr. Williams," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell, 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Eternally Yours," with Douglas and Blondell. Curtain 8:20.

University—Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Rulers of the Sea," starring Betty Davis and Errol Flynn, 2:45, 8:20, 10:15. Also "The Amazing Mr. Williams," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell, 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Eternally Yours," with Douglas and Blondell. Curtain 8:20.

Wellesley Hills Playhouse—Henry Fonda and Claudette Colbert. Also "Here I Am a Stranger," with Richard Greene and Brenda Joyce. Daily, except Sundays at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music—Jordan Hall—Concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor. Harold Morris, piano soloist. 8:30.

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Winchester, Mass., flight instructor at East Boston Airport, has just been selected as one of the United States' 10 outstanding girls and boys of high-school age.

State's Crisis
Over U. S. Aid
Turns to Hope

Massachusetts is in no danger of having the \$13,000,000 annual flow of Federal old-age assistance, dependent aid and mother's aid funds halted after Feb. 1, despite previous threats because welfare workers in 200 towns are not under civil service, Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, announced today as he continued work on a merit plan for the town workers.

The Federal Government, he said, has given assurance that the aid will be continued through February, thus giving the welfare department further time to comply with Federal civil service rules.

Mr. Rotch returned yesterday from Washington where he conferred with Federal officials on methods to solve the problem resulting from Federal insistence that all welfare workers in Massachusetts must be under civil service by Feb. 1, or Federal aid would be withdrawn. State and city welfare workers are under civil service but in 200 out of the 312 towns such workers are not in civil service.

For a time it was thought a special session of the Legislature would be necessary to find a way out of the situation.

However, in Washington the Welfare Commissioner learned that the Federal demands were based upon a Federal law requiring a satisfactory "merit" plan be set up for the workers involved. Such a plan, it was revealed, did not necessarily mean the towns must accept Massachusetts civil service regulations.

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Port of Boston Maritime Day Set for June 9

The Port of Boston today postponed its annual observance of National Maritime Day to June 9 to take advantage of the probable better weather than is encountered May 22, which is the date traditionally observed throughout the nation.

The change was voted at the annual meeting today of the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee of which Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association, is President. The Committee met at the Chamber of Commerce building.

Membership of this Committee has been 125. At the meeting today it was voted to increase the Committee to 2,000. John N. Lewis, Resident Manager of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., was elected Chairman of a Membership Committee.

Mr. Davis was re-elected President; Maxwell B. Grossman, Vice-President; Ralph M. Eastman, Treasurer; and Joseph A. Mutrie, Secretary. A board of nine directors was selected.

Capt. George Kimball, Clement A. Norton, recently elected to the Boston School Committee, and Roscoe Prior were elected for three years. Irving T. Sorge, of the American President Lines; George Hamilton, and John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, were chosen for two years. A. Douglas Cook, Resident Manager of the Moore-McCormack Lines; Capt. Charles M. Lyons, Supervising Inspector for New England of the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, and Capt. Thomas A. Shanley, commanding Boston division of the Coast Guard, were named for a one-year term.

Doll 'Congress' Declares for Peace



By a Staff Photographer

Toyland Envoys of 30 World Nations

Dolls from 30 countries gathered this week at the Cambridge (Mass.) lower school for a four-day international peace "Congress." Dolls are from the Shaw collection in New York, and have been brought to Boston by Mrs. A. Philip Guiles of Newton, Mass.

With Miss Rosamond Coolidge, fifth grade teacher,

er, are left to right: Molly Guiles, Newton, Mass.; Joyce Perry, Cambridge; Naomi Farrell, Watertown, and George Jones, Cambridge.

When interviewed, dolls of both neutral and warring nations were unanimous in declaring, "Give us peace. We don't want to fight." The school children applauded this resolution.

Siamese Dominate Entries in Boston Cat Show

Siamese outnumber all other entries this year at the Boston Cat Club's 35th annual Champion Cat Show. Set for Feb. 1 and 2 in Horticultural Hall, total entries have reached 138, with 40 of these registered as Siamese—the largest class entry in the history of the club.

Cats of all descriptions will compete: Persians, Manx, Siamese, and the less distinguished "house" cats. Each breed will be judged in its respective class.

Of special interest this year will be a six months old kitten, Pur Thai, of Newton. Pur Thai is a Siamese all dressed up in long fur. This new breed was bred by Mrs. Virginia Cobb of Newton and is most attractive. Of interest also are the English imports, blue Persians owned by Mrs. Arvid Ohlin of Dorchester and an English-bred black Persian owned by Henry Castagnu of Spencer.

Other entries include "smoke," "red" and "white" Persians; "blue" Persians belonging to Mrs. Theodore LaFayette of Arlington, President of the Boston Club; silver tabbies and brown tabbies and short-haired "reds."

Mrs. Phyllis Cotchett of Hingham will be manager of the show, assisted by Miss Mary Cass of Medford.

Attorneys Scan Dog Track Books

The Grand Jury investigation of dog track promotion and operation in Massachusetts was suspended today while U. S. Attorney Edmund J. Brandon, Assistant U. S. Attorney Henry M. Leon and Leo Looney, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, went over the books of the Bay State Greyhound Association, which were turned over to them two days ago.

In a statement today, Mr. Brandon said: "Former Representative Martin Hays wrote a letter to the foreman of the Grand Jury requesting that he be extended the privilege of appearing before that body in connection with the investigation of alleged income tax violations on the part of certain stockholders of the Bay State Greyhound Association. The letter was presented to the Grand Jury, which considered the request at great length."

"The Grand Jury authorized me, U. S. Attorney, to make public Mr. Hays' request, and the fact that it had been granted. The Grand Jury has left to me the matter of the time when he will be heard."

"In accordance with my vote, I have determined to notify Mr. Hays that the Grand Jury will hear him after we have concluded the present phase of our evidence. Mr. Hays was notified of this decision by the foreman of the Grand Jury, which will resume its investigation tomorrow morning with 10 more witnesses expected to appear before it. If it completed the investigation tomorrow, it is possible that Mr. Hays will be heard on Monday."



By a Staff Photographer

Long and Short of It in Siamese Cats

Dorothy Mayer holds Sy-dita, a short-haired Siamese cat on one shoulder, while Pur Thai, one of the new long-haired Siamese, perches on the other. Both cats will be exhibited at the Boston Cat Club's Show, Feb. 1 and 2.

Wright Sees Colonial Home Replaced by 'Organic' Type

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In an atmosphere of "give and take" at John Hancock Hall last night where Frank Lloyd Wright alternately assumed the roles of showman, cynic, and serious interpreter of the "new architecture," colonial-minded New Englanders were warned that the "organic home" would shortly storm and possibly break through the citadels of housing tradition here.

Confronted by an audience steeped in colonial traditions, at a talk sponsored by the Institute of Modern Art, Mr. Wright turned skepticism and even ridicule into applause by his quick wit and ready replies to challenging objections to his building philosophy.

He tried to convey to the audience his meaning of the word "organic" as applied to home building, only to have listeners refer again and again to the lack of clarity on this point. Without the use

of charts and models, the "organic home" sounds more like an architectural illusion, he said, than a home designed first from the standpoint of modern family needs through interior arrangements and equipment.

Architecture of Future
Having attained the "organic" or "functional" interior, he pointed out, the planned space is tailored into an exterior that must necessarily be developed without regard for past periods, or family likes and dislikes. That is what he termed the "purely American architecture of the future."

"Tradition," he said, "makes New Englanders live in homes that are not practical. It makes me wear these dress clothes which I do not like. Out of respect for the past which we cherish more than the present, we put ourselves into impossible situations of discomfort and inconvenience."

"But we like our colonial architecture, and our people like it so well that we would starve if we tried to build anything else," said someone in the audience.

Quick came Mr. Wright's reply: "I'd rather starve than build pot-boilers for my clients."

Prefers Pioneer Role
Mr. Wright did not ask builders to give up their construction of colonial homes. He merely emphasized that pioneers are needed to educate home owners in the line of modern architecture. He said he would rather be a pioneer than just another builder and his vision of the future home is his mission, a mission that means more to him than anything else.

"Who will decide whether or not we should continue to build colonial homes or turn to modern architecture?" another voice asked.
His answer was: "The future will decide. As for me, I am convinced that within another 10 years, the future will have definitely turned our thought towards functional homes in which four rooms can be so equipped as to have the utilitarian aspects of one of our present eight-room houses."

Today on WRUL
(6:45m-9:45m and 11:30m-25:55m)
5:30 p. m.—"Understanding Music," transcribed.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"The Geography of Literature," Prof. A. Britton de Mille.
7:15 p. m.—Musical.
7:30 p. m.—Visiting American College.
8:00 p. m.—Betty Speech Program, auspices of Boston University (11:30m-25:55m and 15:30m-18:45m).
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listener.

Today on Short Waves
Budapest—7 p. m.—"Tobogganing," HATZ, 9.12 meg. 32.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—English Language Program, RYB, 15.24 meg. 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg. 25 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English: Opera Selections, Rosta Jemma, Wade, 2RO, 11.81 meg. 25.4 m.; UR, 9.43 meg. 30.5 m.
London—8 p. m.—"Background to the News," GBD, 11.75 meg. 25.5 m.; GSC, 15.8 meg. 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English, EAQ, 9.86 meg. 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Orchestra, JZK, 15.16 meg. 19.7 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Up to the Minute Talks (English), DXB, 9.61 meg. 31.2 m.; DXB, 11.77 meg. 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Musical, TPB, 11.88 meg. 25.2 m.; TPA, 11.71 meg. 25.6 m.
London—11 p. m.—Full News Bulletin, GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.

Market Opens In India For U. S. Exports

Opportunity for American exporters to supply substantial quantities of iron and steel products, electrical goods, chemicals, dyes, and paper to India, is seen in the practically complete cessation of German imports into India since the outbreak of war in Europe, according to advices received at the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

In recent years, German goods have accounted for 8 or 9 per cent of India's total import requirements, but in a few lines such as coal tar dyes, cutlery, brass sheets and circles, and Czechoslovakian boots and shoes, Germany has dominated the India market.

Many Indian firms, accustomed to buy through German importers, are now seeking direct connections with American exporters, while a number of large import houses, formerly specializing in German agencies, desire American lines to replace those lost, the Bureau reports. In addition, shortages have occurred, and more are anticipated, in lines normally obtained from Great Britain.

Obstacles to be overcome, however, include the "precipitous decline" in the rupee-dollar rate, and the practice of American firms of quoting only on the basis of dollars against documents before shipment, which compares with easy terms granted by former suppliers in Germany. Many of the smaller organizations are unable to finance business on a cash basis.

Despite these problems, however, pronounced changes in the nature and direction of Indian trade appear inevitable, the Bureau states. The volume of new business that may accrue to American manufacturers and exporters, following a necessary period of readjustments, cannot be determined readily. Certainly it should not be gauged solely by the volume of business formerly done by Germany as long as Japan is potentially in the field. Furthermore, Germany's withdrawal from the scene is considered of less consequence than the waning ability of the United Kingdom to furnish supplies, the Bureau states.

Officials Confer On Port Affairs

Preliminary plans for inauguration of a program of co-operation between the Boston Port Authority and the State Department of Public Works were discussed at a conference here today, John W. Beal, Commissioner of Public Works, announced.

Those present from the Port Authority included Louis Kirshstein, Chairman; Richard Parkhurst, Secretary; and David H. Howie.

"The purpose of the conference," Commissioner Beal stated, "was to discuss the problems of the Port of Boston with particular reference to the Commonwealth's interests. We intend to inaugurate a definite program for co-ordinating activities of the two groups in the interests of port development."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

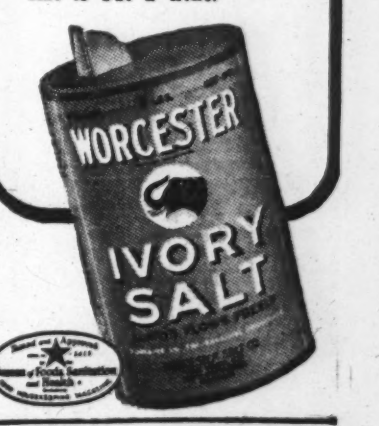
6:00 WRUL 6:04mc
For Friday, Jan. 26
12:45 WMEX 15:00kc
1:00 WORL 92:00kc
6:00 WRUL 6:04mc



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2 You get 2 full pounds (32 ounces) when you get Worcester Ivory Salt. And the cost of this pure salt is but a trifle.



HARTLEY'S Imported
ORANGE MARMALADE
AT ALL GROCERS
Full Pound Net
BY THE MAKERS OF
HARTLEY'S JAM
R. U. Delapena & Co.
Distributors
New York

The Marmalade men like—not too sweet—but with a zesty true orange flavor.



Recipes on every package

'Imagine! Field-Fresh Lima Beans that Cost 5¢ to 10¢ Less than Market Limas!'

FOR GOODNESS SAKE, HELEN, GET A BOX OF THESE GRAND BIRDS EYE QUICK-FROZEN LIMA BEANS! THEY'RE A BARGAIN!



IT'S EASY! YOU SEE, BIRDS EYE LIMAS ARE PICKED AT THEIR TASTIEST PEAK...AND QUICK-FROZEN RIGHT NEAR THE FIELDS! THIS SEALS IN EVERY SNIFF OF THEIR MARVELOUS, GARDEN-FRESH FLAVOR!



FIGURE IT OUT, YOURSELF! IT TAKES 2 LBS. OF LIMAS IN THE POD TO EQUAL ONE BOX OF ALREADY-SHELLED BIRDS EYE LIMAS. SO THE NET PRICE OF BIRDS EYE IS UP TO 40% LESS!



HAVEN'T YOU HEARD? QUICK-FREEZING IS THE MIRACLE THAT BRINGS BIRDS EYE LIMAS TO THE TABLE AS FRESH AND TENDER AS THE DAY THEY WERE PICKED!



AND NOW! BIRDS EYE LIMAS COOK IN ONLY 12 MINUTES, NOT 20! AND THEY'RE A SNAP TO PREPARE BECAUSE THEY COME ALL SHELLED, READY-FOR-THE-POT!



HOW ABOUT COOKING? DO THEY TAKE LESS TIME?



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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-590m	590kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris 5:15 "Billy and Betty" 5:30 "In Hollywood" 5:45 Scattergood Baines 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill 6:15 Bill Elliott, songs 6:30 Jay Wesley, songs 6:45 Today in Europe 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 7:15 Movie comment 7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-views 7:45 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:15 questions; answers 8:30 "Strange as It Seems" war news 8:45 Major Bowes' amateur hour 9:00 Paul Sullivan 9:15 "Master Works on Air" 9:30 "The Music You Want" 9:45 Bob Crosby, Orch.	5:00 "Harvey and Del" 5:15 Irene Wicker, songs 5:30 "Gene and Glenn" 5:45 "Tom Mix" 6:00 News; music; weather 6:15 "25 Years Ago"; news 6:30 "Mothers' Day" 6:45 Lowell Thomas, news 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 7:15 Movie comment 7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-views 7:45 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:15 questions; answers 8:30 "Strange as It Seems" war news 8:45 Major Bowes' amateur hour 9:00 Paul Sullivan 9:15 "Master Works on Air" 9:30 "The Music You Want" 9:45 Bob Crosby, Orch.	5:00 "Harvey and Del" 5:15 Irene Wicker, songs 5:30 "Gene and Glenn" 5:45 "Tom Mix" 6:00 News; music; weather 6:15 "25 Years Ago"; news 6:30 "Mothers' Day" 6:45 Lowell Thomas, news 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 7:15 Movie comment 7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-views 7:45 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:15 questions; answers 8:30 "Strange as It Seems" war news 8:45 Major Bowes' amateur hour 9:00 Paul Sullivan 9:15 "Master Works on Air" 9:30 "The Music You Want" 9:45 Bob Crosby, Orch.	5:00 "Harvey and Del" 5:15 Irene Wicker, songs 5:30 "Gene and Glenn" 5:45 "Tom Mix" 6:00 News; music; weather 6:15 "25 Years Ago"; news 6:30 "Mothers' Day" 6:45 Lowell Thomas, news 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 7:15 Movie comment 7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-views 7:45 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:15 questions; answers 8:30 "Strange as It Seems" war news 8:45 Major Bowes' amateur hour 9:00 Paul Sullivan 9:15 "Master Works on Air" 9:30 "The Music You Want" 9:45 Bob Crosby, Orch.	5:00 "Harvey and Del" 5:15 Irene Wicker, songs 5:30 "Gene and Glenn" 5:45 "Tom Mix" 6:00 News; music; weather 6:15 "25 Years Ago"; news 6:30 "Mothers' Day" 6:45 Lowell Thomas, news 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 7:15 Movie comment 7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-views 7:45 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:15 questions; answers 8:30 "Strange as It Seems" war news 8:45 Major Bowes' amateur hour 9:00 Paul Sullivan 9:15 "Master Works on Air" 9:30 "The Music You Want" 9:45 Bob Crosby, Orch.

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-590m	590kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top of the Morning 7:15 News; music 7:30 Variety; news 7:45 News; weather 8:00 Today in Europe 8:15 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:30 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:45 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:15 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:30 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:45 "Amos 'n' Andy" 10:00 Paul Sullivan 10:15 "Master Works on Air" 10:30 "The Music You Want" 10:45 Bob Crosby, Orch.	7:00 News; "Musical Clock" 7:15 "Musical Clock" 7:30 News; weather 7:45 News; weather 8:00 Variety Hour; talks; recordings 8:15 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:30 "Amos 'n' Andy" 8:45 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:15 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:30 "Amos 'n' Andy" 9:45 "Amos 'n' Andy" 10:00 Paul Sullivan 10:15 "Master Works on Air" 10:30 "The Music You Want" 10:45 Bob Crosby, Orch.	7:00 Organ recital 7:15 "Musical Clock" 7:30 "Musical Clock" 7:45 "Musical Clock" 8:00 News Service 8:15 "Morning Watch" 8:30 "Musical Roundup" 8:45 "Musical Roundup" 9:00 "Musical Roundup" 9:15 "Musical Roundup" 9:30 "Musical Roundup" 9:45 "Musical Roundup" 10:00 "Musical Roundup" 10:15 "Musical Roundup" 10:30 "Musical Roundup" 10:45 "Musical Roundup"	7:00 "Musical Clock" 7:15 "Musical Clock" 7:30 "Musical Clock" 7:45 "Musical Clock" 8:00 News Service 8:15 "Morning Watch" 8:30 "Musical Roundup" 8:45 "Musical Roundup" 9:00 "Musical Roundup" 9:15 "Musical Roundup" 9:30 "Musical Roundup" 9:45 "Musical Roundup" 10:00 "Musical Roundup" 10:15 "Musical Roundup" 10:30 "Musical Roundup" 10:45 "Musical Roundup"	7:00 "Musical Clock" 7:15 "Musical Clock" 7:30 "Musical Clock" 7:45 "Musical Clock" 8:00 News Service 8:15 "Morning Watch" 8:30 "Musical Roundup" 8:45 "Musical Roundup" 9:00 "Musical Roundup" 9:15 "Musical Roundup" 9:30 "Musical Roundup" 9:45 "Musical Roundup" 10:00 "Musical Roundup" 10:15 "Musical Roundup" 10:30 "Musical Roundup" 10:45 "Musical Roundup"

Underground Course Plotted For Hartford's Park River

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 25.—Hartford's Park River, flowing past the State Capitol, through Bushnell Park, and through the East Side tenement district to the Connecticut River, is going to disappear. Secure now under a covering of winter ice, the little stream may be having its last season of freedom.

On the drafting tables of the City Engineering Department lie the blueprints of a plan, part of the flood-control project now under way in Hartford, to force the Park River underground, and send it through a conduit to the big stream of which it is a tributary.

It will be a large-scale engineering job. It will also be the end of a Hartford landmark. When Hartford was a colony, the Park River was a boundary of the settlement. When early residents of the community had business to the south they hopped across the Park River on stepping stones. Runaway slaves, the legend is, hid on the banks of the Park River and made their way upstream to a barn that was a station on the underground railway.

The Park River is not always little. At times of flood it swirls across Bushnell Park in a wide sweep of muddy water. During the Great Flood of 1936 it was the Park, not the Connecticut River, that flooded a large area of downtown Hartford and flowed through the lobby of the Hotel Bond. It is for these misdeeds that the river is now to be put out of sight.

Three tubes, with capacity of 17,000 cubic feet of water per second, will confine the stream. This is three times the maximum flow of the stream since records have been kept. Cost of the project is estimated at \$4,000,000.

Balance Hoped For

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin hinted strongly the other day that he expects to be able to say next July that the State's budget has been balanced. June 30 is the end of the fiscal year. For the first six months of the year, he announced, there was a surplus in the State's general fund. Receipts were \$391,000 in excess of expenditures. The Governor said there was reason to expect that receipts would be higher and expenses lower the next six months.

Who for Next Governor?

A balanced budget, if there is one, will be one of the talking points of Connecticut Republicans in the 1940 election campaign. Who will be the nominees is not as easy to predict. Speaking informally at a Kiwanis Club banquet, Governor Baldwin said that after one year in office he had "had enough, almost." The Governor's friends say he wants to return to private law practice. Political lead-

ers will want him again as a candidate.

Among the Democrats the situation is more confused. Former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross has had four terms as chief executive. Joseph M. Tose, former State Labor Commissioner and frequently spoken of as a candidate, is in the Department of Labor at Washington and not in as good a position as formerly to gain delegate support. Robert Hurley, State Public Works Commissioner, is a newcomer in the field.

Farmers Plan Market

Vegetable growers in the towns surrounding Hartford have doubted their acreage in the past 10 years. The little marketplace provided for them by the City of Hartford has become so overcrowded that complaints have been heard about it year after year. Now the market, located on the bank of the Connecticut River, is to be eliminated to make way for the new city dike. This week the farmers announced their plans for the future. Turning their backs on the city, they have formed a co-operative organization, taken options on 23 acres of land across the river in East Hartford, and will open a market there next summer. It will be a pioneer vegetable market in Connecticut under farmer control.

Recruiting Passed Up

Of the six New England states, Connecticut has lagged the farthest behind in recruiting soldiers for the United States Army, it is reported here.

Journal Supports Hull Trade Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Providence Journal, conservative newspaper published in an area where the textile industry is dominant, has published a three-column editorial supporting the fundamentals of the Roosevelt Administration's reciprocal trade treaties. Rhode Island, which is highly industrialized, always has been rated a high tariff State and the Journal down through the years usually has supported the high tariff position. The editorial points out, however, that conditions have changed, that the question of war, peace, and nationalism has replaced the picture.

Concluding its editorial, the Journal declares:

"We believe that the principle of a revived trade by the reciprocal lowering of trade and tariff barriers through negotiation by the Executive, is going to prove essential to world recovery; that the American people should understand a change has come about in our economic position, and that this must be faced by them and by their Government realistically and with vision."

Model of Cargo-Carrying Submarine



Wide World

Lake's Design Only Available to Countries Friendly With the United States

The inventor, Simon Lake, shown in his laboratory with one of the working-scale models of cargo-carrying submarines which he has designed. Mr. Lake believes these freighter-submarines, which can

be submerged in the same manner as other submarines, would escape torpedo attacks and blockades. He has offered his plans to any country for carrying foodstuffs.

Cargo Submarine Designed for Defense Purposes

By the National Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

MILFORD, Conn., Jan. 25.—

Simon Lake, inventor of the submarine, has now completed a half model of a new 400-foot submersible cargo carrier, a tremendous underwater craft which he believes may permit commerce to be carried on in spite of the offensive military type of submarine.

"I have spent more than 45 years in developing this type of craft," Mr. Lake told The Christian Science Monitor, "and am satisfied to have contributed what I have toward providing an economical means of defending any country from invasion from the sea. I believe the submarine has proved its superior capacity for this over any other arms of defense."

Called Economical Defense

Mr. Lake said that he never intended his submersibles for offensive use, but that this trend was as inevitable as the use of planes to drop bombs. In his early days as head of the Lake Engineering Company he made many unsuccessful efforts to aid the United States Navy in building submarines, but eventually was forced to go abroad for recognition, selling his ideas to Russia, Germany, England, and Italy.

"In 1923 when Lord Balfour came over here and attempted to have the submarine disbarred at the Washington Conference, I voiced my opposition to the disbarment of the submarine as a defensive weapon and I still feel the same way. I believe it offers the most reliable and economical means of defense that any country can possess, as no country can invade another by surface ships that is defended by submarines."

"I knew Von Tirpitz well, and I remember when we first met with Otto Exius, then Chief Director of Krupp, in 1907, which company at that time wanted me to give them a license to manufacture Lake type submarines."

"They offered me the position of consulting engineer at a salary of 400,000 marks a year and a handsome royalty on all boats they would build for Germany, Russia, Italy and certain other countries," Von Tirpitz said, when he saw my plans for a large cruising subma-

rine of the type I was then building for Russia. Now that is something like that submarine is good for offensive purposes."

"The interview occurred after the first Krupp boats had failed to function successfully and I had been called in consultation by Admiral Mirabello, Minister of Marine for Italy, to correct the faults of Italy's earliest submarines, which likewise failed to function satisfactorily."

Mr. Lake said he didn't realize the import of Von Tirpitz' state-

ment "good for offensive purposes" until after Germany through Von Tirpitz had established the policy of indiscriminately sinking all ships approaching the British Isles or Europe. Germany's Deutschland, he said, was the only real attempt ever made to put his plans for cargo-carrying submarines into operation. The Deutschland, it will be remembered, made two successful trips to the United States during the last war to obtain needed materials.

Six-Way Major Traffic Scheme Offered to End 'Chaos' in City

(Continued from Page 1)

columns of The Christian Science Monitor for several months.

The Planning Board urged that plans for traffic relief as announced be placed in the capital budget for the next six years. The proposed projects with the exception of the railroad conversion to highways were all included in the so-called Whittier Thoroughfare Plan of 1930. The projects were proposed at that time but never started.

The Board asked a study of the Whittier Plan with the view of either bringing it up to date or starting again at scratch with a completely new setup for the next six years.

Mayor Tobin Presides

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin presided at the conference and emphasized the importance of traffic relief to Boston business houses. He urged a united front to impress the Legislature on Beacon Hill with the fact that Boston intends to do something about its traffic congestion.

Sub-committees were appointed on projects, finance, off-street parking and pedestrian control. The Planning Board, headed by William Stanley Parker, informally agreed to serve as a sort of steering committee for future conferences due to its broad experience in the fields of traffic.

Auto Club Offers Aid

The Boston Automobile Club, branch of the American Automobile Association, offered its full resources for traffic relief and distributed copies of a study showing that Massachusetts received \$180,000,000 in tourist travel last year. Fred C. Hamlin, head of the local Club, declared that Boston must open its streets to tourists if it expects to obtain its fair share of the tourist trade income. Other groups represented at the

conference were the Chamber of Commerce, Retail Trade Board, Consumers League, Traffic Commission of Boston, and two dozen others for a total of 33 representatives. The excuse given for barring the press was that the hall at the Chamber of Commerce would not accommodate all those invited. No reason was given for not having a larger hall.

Industrial Index Gains in Bay State

Industrial activity in Massachusetts in December climbed 7 per cent above the level reached during the same period the previous year, Miss Elisabeth M. Herlihy, Chairman of the State Planning Board, reported today.

However, the December 1939 index figure of 88.5 was still 11.5 points below the average for the years 1925-27 which is used for the 100 point index level. But the gain over December, 1938, was 5.9 index points.

In the five categories making up the index, namely, industrial employment, power consumption, new building, shoe production, and cotton textile activity, only shoe production showed a decrease last month. Such production dropped from 84.5 to 76.5, a decrease of 9.3 per cent.

Industrial employment increased 7.9 per cent, while pay rolls jumped 14.5 per cent. Cotton textiles showed an increase of 14.8 per cent, while electric power consumption increased 4.7 per cent and new building by floor area was boosted 26.5 per cent.

Miss Herlihy also stated that the R. L. Polk & Company reported that 7,756 new passenger cars were sold in Massachusetts during November, 1939, compared with 6,984 in November, 1938.

Community Fund Total Surges Higher

(Continued from Page 1)

\$1,200—Miss Margaret A. Fish; Mrs. Augustus Hemenway; \$1,000—Anonymous (4); "In Memory of Susan W. Cobb"; Miss Maud E. Appleton; Miss Louise M. Chamberlain; John H. and Paul R. Corcoran; Henry R. Dalton; Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Grew; James C. Howe; Miss Katherine W. Lane; John R. Macomber; John L. Saltonstall; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wolcott; \$500—"A Friend"; \$200—Mr. and Mrs. Nelson S. Bartlett; Mrs. J. A. Lowell Blake; Mr. and Mrs.

Weston Howland; Miss Charlotte Peirce; \$100—Mrs. Philip Dexter; Mr. and Mrs. Melville Eastham; Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Holmes; Mrs. Guy Waring; \$50—Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Tudor; \$25—Mr. and Mrs. R. Minerva Sedgwick; \$10—Mrs. W. G. Byers; \$5—"A Friend"; Mr. and Mrs. E. Elliot Gould; \$25—Miss Clara B. Winthrop; \$50—"C. R. A."; Mr. Harold Amory; Mr. and Mrs. E. Bacon; Horace O. Bright; Mr. and Mrs. Russell S. Codman; Mrs. Julian L. Coolidge; Miss Eugenia B. Frothingham; Mrs. Langdon Frothingham;

Mrs. William Haynes-Smith; Mrs. James M. Hunnewell; Miss Mary E. Jolin; Augustus F. Loring, Jr.; Mrs. William G. Wickerson; Mrs. Guy Waring; Mrs. Robert deW. Sampson; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Shea; Mrs. Samuel D. Warren; \$400—Miss Eleanor S. Parker; \$435—Mrs. Joseph M. Herman, additional (total to date \$2,435); \$425—The Dean Welfare Trust; \$415—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Hull; Mrs. Alexander Whitehead; \$400—"C. R. A."; Mr. and Mrs. Elmer H. Bright; Mrs. Horatio G. Curtis; Amory Elliot; the Rev. Christopher R. Eliot; Dr. Joel E. Goldthwait; Prof. William C. Heliman; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ingraham; Prof. Lionel S. Marks; Mrs. Samuel J. Newman; Neil W. Rice; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Roth; Mrs. Endicott F. Saltonstall; Miss Lucy C. Sturgis; Joseph Warren; Mr. and Mrs. Roger Wolcott; \$350—Mr. and Mrs. Augustine B. Conant; Mr. and Mrs. Ludlow Griscom; Dr. and Mrs. Hugh K. Hatfield; Mrs. Franklin T. Frazer; \$355—"A Friend"; \$350—Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Channing; Miss S. Elizabeth Fenno; Greenville W. Folson; Judge and Mrs. Jacob J. Kaplan, additional (total to date \$2,800); Dr. and Mrs. Roger I. Lee; Miss Sylvia Warren; Mrs. Benjamin L. Young, Jr.; \$340—The Rev. and Mrs. Emelius W. Smith; \$325—Charles L. Barlow; Miss Edith Richards Bradley; Stedman Buttrick; Dr. and Mrs. Edward Harding; Dr. and Mrs. Eliot Hubbard, Jr.; Miss Ellen G. Parker; Arthur H. Wellman; Mrs. Arthur Williams; \$200—Mrs. Samuel S. Drury; \$305—Mrs. Roger S. Warner; \$300—Mrs. Walter Atherton; Dr. Lincoln Davis; Mrs. Dudley B. Fay; Miss Isabella Grandin; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Halliwell; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Heard; Miss Helen Jackson; Prof. and Mrs. Edson R. James; Henry P. Kendall; Dr. and Mrs. William E. Ladd; Mr. and Mrs. D. Edgar Manson; Miss Frances McIlwain; Mr. and Mrs. William P. McKensie; Mrs. J. Lowell Moore; Miss Elizabeth Gastell Norton; Mrs. Harold Peabody; Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Rockwood; Mr. and Mrs. Philip P. Sharples; Sidney Stevens; Miss Alice Thorndike; Dr. and Mrs. James R. Torbert; Mrs. W. Stewart Whittemore; Miss Mary P. Winsor; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Wolcott, Jr.; \$285—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Morse; \$280—Miss Ethel A. Forbes; \$275—Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Frost; Mrs. T. H. Shepard; Prof. and Mrs. Henry A. Yeomans; \$250—"H. M. S."; Miss Mary E. Batchelder; Alexander H. Bright; Mr. and Mrs. Talbot C. Chase; Mr. and Mrs. Burton E. Kame; Miss Marian J. Roman; Mrs. Robert W. Lovett; Clifford L. Lyall; Miss Lilian Mitchell; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Mower; Mr. and Mrs. William L. Payson; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Phillips; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Post; Mrs. John L. Saltonstall; \$225—Miss Anne L. Whitmore; \$200—Agnes Family Charity Fund, additional (total to date \$1,200); Mrs. Orie Bates; James Willis Bowen; Miss Amy W. Cabot; Miss Alice Cheever; Miss Helen Cheever; Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Cobb; Mrs. Grace Croft; Mrs. Robert M. C. Jones; Mrs. George D. Macdonald; Mr. and Mrs. Augustus S. Nye; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Payson; Mrs. Frederic M. Stone; Miss Emily L. Storey; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Switzer; \$180—Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Bailey; Mr. and Mrs. Winslow B. Felt; Mrs. Helen Hallett; Guy W. Mallman; Mr. and Mrs. James Parker, 2nd; George N. Roberts; R. Lockwood Tower; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weston; Edward C. Wheeler, Jr.; Miss Hilda W. Williams; \$145—Miss Maria D. Hastings, 2nd; \$145—Mrs. Gorman Dana; Edward Lovell; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Frowe; \$115—Charles C. Kimball; Stephen H. Whitcomb; \$100—Mr. and Mrs. Francis I. Amory; Mr. and Mrs. Abram Berkowitz, additional (total to date \$800); Stanley McCormick; Miss M. M. Pickering; Mrs. Jerome Presson; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rubenstein, additional (total to date \$400); Mr. and Mrs. George S. Terry; Edward F. Willcutt; Joseph N. Willcutt.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

3 BIG FAVORITES AT BIG SAVINGS!

FINAST - OVEN BAKED IN NEW ENGLAND

Baked Beans 2^{1/2} lbs 23c

JUST HEAT AND SERVE - RICH IN RAISINS

Brown Bread 2^{1/2} lbs 23c

FINAST - MADE WITH SOLID RIPE TOMATOES

Ketchup 1^{1/2} lbs 25c

STOCK UP NOW

SALT PORK LB 10c

WHITE SPRAY QUICK OR REGULAR

ROLLED OATS 2 3 LB PKGS 29c

GORTON'S COD FISH CAKES 2 TINS 23c

EVAP. MILK UNSWEETENED 4 TALL TINS 27c

MARMALADE CHIVERS 16 oz 23c

CHOCOLATE FINAST COOKING 2 1/2 LB BARS 19c

MOLASSES FINAST No 1 FANCY LIGHT TIN 13c

CLAPP'S STRAINED BABY FOODS 3 4 1/2 oz TINS 23c

SWEET PICKLES STAR BRAND (PLAIN) QT BOT 23c

JUICE GRAPEFRUIT (Unsweetened) 2 46 oz TINS 25c

DAINTY DOT VANILLA Pure 2 oz 17c

PEANUT BUTTER FINAST 2 LB JAR 25c

HERSHEY'S COCOA 3 8 oz TINS 25c

IVORY SOAP MED BAR 5c

WHEATENA 3 LGE BARS 25c

FINAST MUSTARD PREPARED QT JAR 17c

LAKEHORE HONEY 16 oz JAR 19c

FINAST - FRESH FROM OUR OVENS

SUGAR COOKIES 2 LBS BULK 23c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

325—Charles L. Barlow; Miss Edith Richards Bradley; Stedman Buttrick; Dr. and Mrs. Edward Harding; Dr. and Mrs. Eliot Hubbard, Jr.; Miss Ellen G. Parker; Arthur H. Wellman; Mrs. Arthur Williams; \$200—Mrs. Samuel S. Drury; \$305—Mrs. Roger S. Warner; \$300—Mrs. Walter Atherton; Dr. Lincoln Davis; Mrs. Dudley B. Fay; Miss Isabella Grandin; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Halliwell; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Heard; Miss Helen Jackson; Prof. and Mrs. Edson R. James; Henry P. Kendall; Dr. and Mrs. William E. Ladd; Mr. and Mrs. D. Edgar Manson; Miss Frances McIlwain; Mr. and Mrs. William P. McKensie; Mrs. J. Lowell Moore; Miss Elizabeth Gastell Norton; Mrs. Harold Peabody; Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Rockwood; Mr. and Mrs. Philip P. Sharples; Sidney Stevens; Miss Alice Thorndike; Dr. and Mrs. James R. Torbert; Mrs. W. Stewart Whittemore; Miss Mary P. Winsor; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Wolcott, Jr.; \$285—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Morse; \$280—Miss Ethel A. Forbes; \$275—Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Frost; Mrs. T. H. Shepard; Prof. and Mrs. Henry A. Yeomans; \$250—"H. M. S."; Miss Mary E. Batchelder; Alexander H. Bright; Mr. and Mrs. Talbot C. Chase; Mr. and Mrs. Burton E. Kame; Miss Marian J. Roman; Mrs. Robert W. Lovett; Clifford L. Lyall; Miss Lilian Mitchell; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Mower; Mr. and Mrs. William L. Payson; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Phillips; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Post; Mrs. John L. Saltonstall; \$225—Miss Anne L. Whitmore; \$200—Agnes Family Charity Fund, additional (total to date \$1,200); Mrs. Orie Bates; James Willis Bowen; Miss Amy W. Cabot; Miss Alice Cheever; Miss Helen Cheever; Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Cobb; Mrs. Grace Croft; Mrs. Robert M. C. Jones; Mrs. George D. Macdonald; Mr. and Mrs. Augustus S. Nye; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Payson; Mrs. Frederic M. Stone; Miss Emily L. Storey; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Switzer; \$180—Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Bailey; Mr. and Mrs. Winslow B. Felt; Mrs. Helen Hallett; Guy W. Mallman; Mr. and Mrs. James Parker, 2nd; George N. Roberts; R. Lockwood Tower; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weston; Edward C. Wheeler, Jr.; Miss Hilda W. Williams; \$145—Miss Maria D. Hastings, 2nd; \$145—Mrs. Gorman Dana; Edward Lovell; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Frowe; \$115—Charles C. Kimball; Stephen H. Whitcomb; \$100—Mr. and Mrs. Francis I. Amory; Mr. and Mrs. Abram Berkowitz, additional (total to date \$800); Stanley McCormick; Miss M. M. Pickering; Mrs. Jerome Presson; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rubenstein, additional (total to date \$400); Mr. and Mrs. George S. Terry; Edward F. Willcutt; Joseph N. Willcutt.

A nation becomes a neighborhood

BOSTON, birthplace of the telephone, inaugurated transcontinental telephone service between Boston and San Francisco just twenty-five years ago today.

Major Henry Lee Higginson, a leader among those far-seeing men who recognized the possibilities of the telephone, spoke the first words. Thirty-five hundred miles away—clear across the continent—Thomas A. Watson answered him. . . . It was the same Thomas A. Watson who heard that first of all telephone messages—spoken in a Boston garret by Alexander Graham Bell. "Mr. Watson, come here, I want you."

Thus was founded a service of intimate personal relationship—regardless of time and distance—between the peoples of these United States.

In 1940, you're amazed at the faithfulness with which the voices of friends or business associates come to you across the mountains and plains, the forests and fields and cities that are America. That's the sort of telephone service that makes a nation become a neighborhood, as eight hundred persons talk each day across the width of the continent.

Today, your call to the Pacific Coast goes through in a matter of seconds while you hold the receiver. A call from Boston to San Francisco after 7 P. M. or on Sunday costs only \$4.25. In 1915, connections might take a half-hour, and a call cost \$21.20.

Anniversaries only mark progress, they don't create it. It takes years of research and study, of planning and building and testing to turn a nation into a neighborhood—to bring a valued voice from the Golden Gate to the shores of the Atlantic.

That's why on January 25, 1940, we remember a quarter of a century of progress, and a nation united by the voice highways of the telephone.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Old List, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Stock Market

Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Rallying inspiration waned in the stock market today and Wednesday's climbing leaders stepped down for a rest.

While there were few weak spots in the list, fractional losses predominated throughout. Scattered recoveries were in evidence near the final hour.

Dealing slowed after the start. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Traders, generally, seemed a bit skeptical of yesterday's bulge, bent in three weeks, and these inclined to cash profits. The main encouragement for bullish forces was that activity has expanded in recovery periods and dwindled in decline.

Lacking rising power were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Westinghouse, American Telephone, Kennecott and Great Northern.

Up a shade at one time were Montgomery Ward, Lockheed, Sperry, American Smelting, Loft, and Sococo.

Among isolated curb upturns were those of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing, Maple Consolidated, and Sherrin Williams.

Bond Trend Uneven

A broadened demand for railway bonds and certain South American loans contrasted with light interest and mixed movement in the market today.

Toward the final hour, a fair sized number of issues in both groups were up fractions to around two points while the main body of domestic and foreign loans held close to Thursday's final levels.

Renewed interest in South American bonds coincided with forecasts in various circles of an improvement in trade between this country and those to the South.

Wheat Prices Drop

Over Cent A Bushel

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP)—Wheat prices fell more than a cent a bushel today to the lowest level in about two weeks.

Selling was not aggressive but forecast of rising temperatures over many important wheat areas and the peace appeal of the Dutch Foreign Minister kept buying in check. Quiet domestic and foreign demand for wheat, reports of improved moisture conditions in the southwest and uncertainty regarding the wheat loan situation also were unsettling factors.

Wheat closed 1½-1½ cents lower than yesterday, May 98½-½, July 96½-96, corn 5½-½ down, May 57½-½, July 57½-½, oats ¼-¼ lower.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

London: Profit taking and a slow-down in demand checked recent steady improvement in the stock market today. British Government bonds, tendered lower and domestic currencies, strong at the outset, slipped back later. Shipping and motor stocks held firm in the industrial division, which as a whole showed only narrow movements. Oils, golds and rubbers were quietly steady while copper displayed rising inclinations.

Paris: Renten held out with fair success against a lower bid for domestic and foreign equities in the Bourse today. Traders appeared worried over German pressure to get oil from Rumania and British intervention. Renten ended 20 centimes higher to 95.95.

Amsterdam: Domestic stocks shifted higher in the Bourse today after early hesitancy. The list ended with irregular changes. American issues closed mostly with small gains.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed 4 to 7 points higher. Contracts were scarce and new buying lifted the list substantially but profit taking pared top prices.

Today's Closing

Associated Press Quotations

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Commerce and Finance

U. S. in Second Place in Trade With Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The United States was second only to Great Britain in 1939 as Argentina's best customer and supplier, the Finance Ministry announced.

However, imports from the United States were considerably lower than the 1938 figure. Observers said this was because of the Government's licensing system on machinery and automobiles from the United States.

Imports from the United States totaled 215,157,957 pesos (about \$63,900,000), compared with 250,527,021 pesos (about \$74,400,000) for the previous year. Exports to the United States increased from 118,552,875 pesos in 1938 to 187,382,541 pesos.

The ministry's analysis disclosed that Argentina's foreign trade left a favorable balance of 231,894,000 pesos compared with an unfavorable total of 6,043,500 pesos in 1938.

Imports from all countries amounted to 1,338,332,000 pesos, a decrease of 8.4 per cent, and exports totaled 1,570,226,000 pesos, an increase of 12.1 per cent over 1938.

The import column showed decreases in such items as machinery and textiles. Vehicle imports dropped 41.9 per cent from 226,747,000 pesos in 1938 to 131,714,000 pesos last year. Textile imports dropped 23.6 per cent from 287,626,000 pesos to 219,902,000 pesos.

While exports of cereals and linseed oils increased sharply, a drop in prices offset their total value. The ministry reported exports to Germany dropped to less than half the figure for 1938. Germany took only 5.7 per cent of Argentina's total exports, compared with 12.4 per cent the previous year. Germany's purchases dropped off completely in the final months of 1939.

USHA Sale of Notes Totals \$34,481,000; For Slum Clearance

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Housing Authority sold \$34,481,000 of temporary loan notes to finance construction of slum clearance and low-rent housing projects in nine cities.

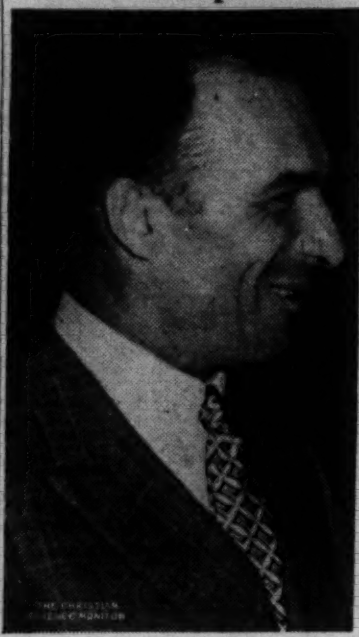
The notes were offered in the following cities and in the following amounts:

Bridgeport, Conn., \$3,200,000; Boston, Mass., \$10,175,000; Fall River, Mass., \$980,000; Lowell, Mass., \$1,776,000; Cleveland, Ohio, \$6,250,000; Dayton, Ohio, \$1,600,000; Toledo, Ohio, \$2,200,000; Chattanooga, Tenn., \$3,300,000; Memphis, Tenn., \$5,000,000.

Nathan Straus, U.S.H.A. administrator, said the issue was taken by a national banking syndicate headquartered in New York City and led by the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank, the Bankers Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, and the Manufacturers Trust Co.

The notes, he said, would mature in six months and bear four-fifths of one per cent interest.

Tells of Expansion



Edward L. Shea
President of North American Company.

North American Co. Expansion Program Largest in 9 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—New construction and expansion programs now under way or planned by operating utility concerns in the North American Company group are the largest in nine years and indicate cash expenditures in 1940 almost double the expenditures by the same companies in 1939, Edward L. Shea, president of the company, announced today.

With major power plant projects in each of the operating regions in the North American system, the program involves an outlay of almost \$61,000,000, of which about \$38,500,000 is scheduled for expenditure in 1940. The balance of more than \$22,500,000 will be carried over into 1941 for work that cannot be completed this year. New steam electric generating capacity of 265,000 kilowatts will be installed.

"During the last 10 years, which included serious depression periods, gross construction expenditures of the North American Company's subsidiaries have approximated \$255,000,000, of which about \$215,000,000 was for electric facilities," Mr. Shea said.

The present program will mean the expenditure of millions of dollars in wages for additional employees engaged directly on construction work and also for thousands of workers who will manufacture the equipment and produce the raw materials used. This helps to create new jobs and to sustain old jobs, and helps general business stability locally and nationally.

Exchange Seat \$59,000
NEW YORK.—Arrangements have been made for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at \$59,000. The previous transaction was at \$60,000 on December 29, 1939.

Regulation Of Consumer Credit Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Reiterated demands for the introduction of courses of instruction in consumer credit into the curricula of both secondary schools and colleges, and conflicting opinions as to the nature and source of regulation of the consumer credit business characterized the concluding meetings of the three-day Conference on Consumer Credit held here recently.

Dr. William T. Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation, initiated the discussion of consumer credit regulation when as presiding officer of the morning session he told the Conference that consumer credit, like every other American business, needed regulation, and that if it did not come from within it would be applied from without.

"When and if the consumer understands what is going on," he said, "Congress is going to pay more attention to 3,000,000 consumers than to several hundred bankers."

Sees Problem Difficult
Prof. Nathan Isaacs, of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, warned the Conference that intervention in the field of consumer credit would be of two kinds, regulatory and facilitatory, and that a complicated problem is inevitable because no one law can be devised which will deal with all credit situations.

Dr. Louis N. Robinson of Swarthmore College declared that the "regulated lenders" were the only part of the finance field that had been properly regulated, and that the small loan bill, passed in New Jersey in 1914, "was opposed by small loan men, who afterward got behind the movement and discovered possibilities they had never dreamed of." Dr. Robinson called the small loan law the best example of government attempts to regulate business.

Danger of Over-Regulation
Following a short talk by John W. Scoville, chief statistician of the Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, in which the speaker suggested that there might be danger of over-regulation in the consumer credit field as there had been in others, there was a lively discussion in which professors and financiers alike agreed that there had been much oversteering.

In summarizing the discussions, Dr. Robert W. Kelso, director, Graduate Curriculum in Social Work, University of Michigan, and general chairman of the Conference, urged his hearers to make this the first of many such conferences, and called educational courses in consumer credit "an active service toward preserving the American family."

Norfolk & Western
Net \$20.68 a Share
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Norfolk and Western Railway Company reported net income of \$30,001,237 for 1939, equal to \$20.68 per common share.

This compares with net income in 1938 of \$20,103,686, equal to \$13.57 a share. Net income for last December, the railway reported, was \$2,633,095 compared to \$2,639,544 in December, 1938.

Gross revenues for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1939, amounted to \$93,115,127 compared to \$77,162,941 for the corresponding period of the preceding year. Expenses in 1939 totaled \$51,118,387 against \$46,370,718.

Net railway operating income for 1939, the report added, was \$31,569,216 compared to \$21,722,288 for 1938.

Freight revenues for 1939 were \$85,564,648 compared to \$72,898,948 for 1938, and passenger, mail and express revenues were \$3,631,660 against \$3,491,378.

operation to the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

"Many department store owners have been soured on 'high fashion' goods by the risk of getting stuck," Mr. Oreck told delegates to the association's 29th annual convention. "Last spring, for instance, many a profitable store had its gain substantially reduced by a loss on fur trimmed coats and suits."

"How to avoid such a loss? By what we call the 'preview process.' Most northern stores buy a lot of them. We think it is a much better idea to make a small first purchase of spring coats early in December and have them come into the store just before Christmas."

"Have the girls in the store and some of the smartest customers try them on. By the time you make a larger buy in January, you will know much more about what will sell."

FHLB Pays Dividends
Totaling \$1,988,038
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board announced that the 12 banks in the system had paid \$1,988,038 in dividends last year.

A total of \$1,068,134 was paid at the end of the year of which the federal treasury received \$803,014 and \$265,120 went to 4,000 member home-financing institutions in the Federal Home Loan Bank system.

Competitive bids for the financing were received from investment associates headed by the firms of Halsey, Stuart and Company; Bancamerica Company; Lehman Brothers; and R. H. Moulton and Company.

Analysis by Department of Water and Power financial experts showed that the best bid for the issue was submitted by Bancamerica with a net money cost to the Department of 2.8367 per cent. The RFC loan carried a 4 per cent interest rate.

Proceeds of the financing are to be used in improving and extending the municipal water works.

Does Reciprocal Trade Assist Agriculture? Leaders Disagree

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Two large farm organizations split squarely today on whether the reciprocal trade program helps or hinders agriculture.

Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, submitted this argument to the House Ways and Means Committee:

"Careful analysis fails to disclose any measurable injury to American agriculture. . . . The Government is attempting to regain foreign markets so that farmers can produce more at profitable prices."

On the other hand, there came this contention from L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange:

"It does not make sense to pay hundreds of millions of dollars annually to American farmers to reduce acreage and production and then enter into trade agreements with other nations, making it easier for them to swamp and glut our markets with competitive commodities."

Mr. O'Neal asked the committee to approve a proposal to extend the trade program three years beyond its June 12 expiration date; Mr. Taber opposed extension and urged termination of all trade agreements now in force.

Mr. Taber asserted that the pact already negotiated had hurt agriculture since "the tariff has been reduced on more than 200 items coming under the agricultural schedule." He added:

"Referring specifically to some of the commodities: We reduced the duty on cattle, swine, pork, bacon, grains, cereal products, milk, cream, cheese, eggs, potatoes and a long list of fresh vegetables, fruits, nuts and other competitive agricultural products."

Mr. Taber said the duty on eggs had been reduced from 10 to 5 cents per dozen in the Canadian agreement and concessions generalized to the rest of the world.

In the meantime, he said, the cumulative purchase of eggs by the Surplus Commodities Corporation amounted to 30,289,020 dozens. The duty on apples was reduced from 25 to 15 cents per bushel, the Grange chief continued, while the Surplus Commodities Corporation has purchased more than 9,000,000 bushels in an effort to get rid of a surplus and stabilize the price.

"One of the reasons," Mr. Taber said, "why the National Grange is opposed to renewal of the reciprocal tariff act relates to the question of constitutionality."

"To all practical intents and purposes, the 22 trade agreements we have negotiated are treaties, and the Constitution provides that treaties must be ratified by two-thirds vote of the Senate before they become effective. In 16 of the countries with which we have dealt, these treaties were subject to parliamentary ratification. But here in the United States, in violation of our fundamental law, no such ratification was required."

Since the outbreak of the European war, Mr. Taber declared, many controls and restrictions have been placed in effect which he said had placed a virtual embargo against American farm products.

Mr. Taber also asserted that the Government was pursuing contradictory policies in domestic and foreign affairs. In domestic affairs, he said, the United States has adopted a policy of "economic nationalism." He called the reciprocal tariff policy "international altruism."

Mr. O'Neal opposed suggestions that Senate ratification be required for trade agreements if the program is continued beyond its present expiration date in June. "Senate ratification of trade agreements would mean a return to the old system of log-rolling," he said. "We might as well repeal the law altogether as have that."

Mr. O'Neal said that the farmers' "painful experience with the Smoot-Hawley Act demonstrated to them, once and for all, that higher tariffs were not the solution to their surplus problem."

"The farmers became convinced that every time they were lured into the tariff game they got traded out of their shirts."

The Farm Bureau Federation, he explained, is supporting the Agricultural Adjustment Program as well as the trade agreements plan. He said that the two programs "are not contradictory but actually dovetail together in working toward the objective of bringing parity to the American farmer."

"The one program farmers are keeping their production in line with existing demand, and under the other program the Government is attempting to regain foreign markets so that farmers can produce more at profitable prices."

The Federation, he said, based its support of the reciprocal trade program on a study made at its request by Iowa State College, to "get at the real facts of the program without regard to partisan politics or preconceived economic theories."

"The State Department," Mr. O'Neal continued, "has wisely pursued a cautious policy in making concessions to other nations, frequently resorting to quota restrictions to protect our domestic markets against excessive supplies of imported commodities."

Concerning the State Department's abandonment of negotiations for trade pacts with Argentina and Uruguay, Mr. O'Neal said:

"The willingness of our Government to scrap these agreements rather than sacrifice the welfare of our farmers is greatly appreciated and is ample evidence of the good faith of both President Roosevelt and Secretary Cordell Hull."

Exports of farm products to trade agreement countries increased, he said, while those to other nations decreased. He asserted that industrial exports had increased under the pacts to benefit farmers by producing larger pay rolls, which in turn improved markets for livestock, poultry and farm products and fruits and vegetables.

Metropolitan Life Says FBI Sought Information of Company's Activities
NEW YORK (AP)—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company declared that Federal Bureau of Investigation agents had "sought to extract information regarding sales and other agency activities" from its agents in Philadelphia and Newark (N. J.) last fall.

This line of inquiry, the company said in a statement, was in addition to FBI interrogation of agents in connection with testimony given by 13 Metropolitan agents before the Federal Monopoly Committee a year ago to the effect that they had forged signatures of policy holders on ballots in an election of company directors.

The statement was issued after the Justice Department announced in Washington that it was investigating the possibility that civil rights might have been violated in the discharge of the insurance agents following their appearance before the committee.

The company asserted that after the hearing had been concluded, "the 13 agents, who had confessed their own guilt in forwarding ballots not properly signed by the policyholders purporting to have signed them, were for that reason discharged from the service of the company."

It added that the committee vice-chairman declared in a statement that the issue had been given a "distorted emphasis and significance" and that he recognized 100-odd other agents were ready to testify that they had no knowledge of such practices.

"It was then understood," it added, "that this phase of the investigation was closed."

An investigator of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the company went on, subsequently "demanded an opportunity to be permitted to examine the agency files."

"When the company gave its assurance there was nothing of the character in question in the files and it therefore saw no reason for the further examination of them, the investigator stated that all agencies of the Federal Government, including the Department of Justice, would be used if necessary if the company refused his demand."

NLRB Head's Accusations Hit by Prentis

CLEVELAND, Jan. 25 (AP)—The president of the National Association of Manufacturers today accused Chairman J. Warren Madden of the National Labor Relations Board of resorting "to tricks with figures that would have brought a businessman up before the Securities and Exchange Commission."

H. W. Prentis, Jr., made the statement in a reply presented before the United Christian Council for Democracy. Chairman Madden told the conference Tuesday that immediate improvement resulted in labor relations after the Wagner Act became effective in 1937, and cited a decline in sit-down strikes.

"Men do not strike as readily when business is bad," said Mr. Prentis. "Mr. Madden misused this simple economic truth to make a point when the fact is that the number of strikes in 1938 was greater than in any year since 1920."

Oscar S. Smith, Cleveland Regional Labor Board Director, spoke in rebuttal.

"The number of strikers involved is important, rather than the number of strikes," Mr. Smith said. "Certainly a thousand one-man strikes are not as important as one strike of 10,000 men. Most assuredly the Labor Relations Act cannot be blamed for an increase in strikes during a period when it was not generally observed by industry."

Replying to Mr. Madden, Mr. Prentis said the NLRB chairman had assailed the manufacturers "cleverly in an attempt to show that the National Association of Manufacturers would deny employment the right of self-organization or of collective bargaining," and added that this statement was "utterly false."

"Industry does not oppose collective bargaining," Mr. Prentis declared. "What it has opposed, does oppose and will continue to oppose is 'crooked' unions and their racketeering leaders, biased labor boards and one-sided hearings."

He accused the NLRB of unfairness and bias against industry, and asked 12 specific questions as to Congressional intention when it empowered the NLRB to enforce the Wagner Act.

"Instead of drawing red herrings across the trail, would it not be more appropriate for the chairman of the Labor Board to put his own house in order?" Mr. Prentis asked. "Regrettably, the chairman has consistently maintained a 'hear no evil, speak no evil, see no evil' attitude where the Labor Board is concerned even in the face of indisputable evidence that a thorough house cleaning is in order."

Mr. Prentis cited records of a Congressional investigation of the Labor Board to support his contention that industry was a victim of prejudice.

"Industry does not propose henceforth to stand idly by while political demagogues, professional bureaucrats, irresponsible business leaders and fomenters of class cleavage erect new barriers in the path of national unity," he said.

The National Association of Manufacturers, he continued, had "set its house in order" in accepting responsibility toward labor and working conditions.

"Has the time not come when other groups—Government, including Mr. Madden's board, labor union and even the church—should turn the spotlight of self-analysis on their attitudes, deeds and statements?"

Postal Telegraph Plan Is Confirmed
NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Federal District Judge Cox has signed an order formally confirming the Lehman-Stewart committee's plan of reorganization for Postal Telegraph & Cable Corp.

Judge Cox set for tomorrow the hearing on orders for the transfer of ownership of land lines and radio and cable properties to two segregated companies.

SEC in Van Sweringen Reorganization Plans
CLEVELAND (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission is entering reorganization proceedings of the Van Sweringen Corp., its subsidiary, the Cleveland Terminals Building Co., and the Higbee Co., of Cleveland.

Dan T. Moore, Regional administrator, said today "public investor interest" in the firms' securities dictated the step.

Cleveland Terminals owns and operates Cleveland's Terminal Tower, Higbee Building, Cleveland Hotel, and the Republican Buildings. The companies are part of the real estate structure constructed by the late Van Sweringen brothers, O. P. and M. J.

Central Hanover Bank Net Up
NEW YORK (AP)—Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co. reported net earnings for 1939 of \$5,408,000, or \$5.15 a share, compared with \$5,260,000, or \$5.01 a share, in 1938.

James K. McGowan, chairman of the board, testified that Auburn has orders for \$1,750,000 for 1940, a monthly pay roll of \$30,000 and 450 to 500 men at work.

The company discontinued manufacturing automobiles in 1937. It now manufactures automobile bodies, over-engine cabs, sheet metal stampings, sinks and cabinets.

Reorganization Plan Is Approved for Auburn Auto
FORT WAYNE, Ind. (AP)—A plan for reorganization of the Auburn Automobile Company under Section 77-B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act was approved by Judge Thomas W. Slick at the conclusion of a hearing in U. S. District Court.

James K. McGowan, chairman of the board, testified that Auburn has orders for \$1,750,000 for 1940, a monthly pay roll of \$30,000 and 450 to 500 men at work.

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Heads Retailers



Frank M. Mayfield
Just elected President of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. He succeeds Saul Cohn of New York. Mr. Mayfield is President of Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney, Inc.

Latin America Seen Better Field Than Ever for U. S. Trade

NEW YORK (AP)—Latin America was described as "a bigger and better field than ever" for United States products by Robert P. Holt, international trade authority and vice-president of the American Trading Co.

Mr. Holt told the Nation's hostelry manufacturers, meeting in the annual industry conference:

"Latin American trade has never offered such an engaging prospect as at present. The lean years of the depression have not entirely passed, nor should their lesson be lost sight of, but the field is open to Americans as it has not been for 20 years."

The demoralizing German barter deals have ceased. Japan's invasion of Latin American markets with cheap goods that proved unsatisfactory is receding, and Japan has failed to become an important factor in the consumption of Latin American products."

Concerning present administration efforts to develop trade with the southern republics, Mr. Holt said: "The principle underlying the reciprocal trade agreements has my staunch support. In fact, I consider Mr. Cordell Hull's efforts in that respect a beacon light of sanity in a world inclined toward economic madness."

Secretary Hull's aim is to lower duties and remove trade barriers in the interest of the great majority of consumers. The individual concerns or interests may, in some isolated cases, be injured in the process of readjustment is inevitable."

Carloadings Decline 3.3 P. C. in Week; 10.1 P. C. Above '39
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 645,822 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Jan. 20.

This was a decrease of 21,891 cars, or 3.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 59,166, or 10.1 per cent, compared with year ago, and an increase of 75,589, or 13.3 per cent, compared with 1938.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk last wk 12 mo ago	Dec. from—
Miscellaneous freight	308,708 10,214 129,003	
Less-than-carload merchandise	142,919 1,191 3,672	
Coal	158,672 2,791 121,047	
Grain and Grain Products	2,083 7,782 4,942	
Livestock	12,484 1,738 1,349	
Forest products	20,650 1,036 13,416	
Ore	10,052 1,720 11,088	
Coke	12,238 454 14,375	
Increase		

Oil Production Shows an Increase

TULSA (AP)—Crude oil production in the United States increased 71,210 barrels daily to 3,644,592 for the week ended Jan. 20, The Oil and Gas Journal said.

Heaviest increase was reported in Illinois, up 31,190 to 366,931. Oklahoma gained 250 to 423,425. East Texas rose 394,493; all Texas 7,493, to 1,357,628; Louisiana 8,356 to 270,725; California 5,500 to 618,250; Kansas 9,150 to 176,650; and Rocky Mountain area 14,720 to 89,720.

Eastern fields declined 1,050 to 101,000, and Michigan, 759 to 64,623.

U. S. Control Of Production, Ezekiel Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—A system of production control for industry, similar to the Government's agricultural adjustment program, was suggested by Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Ezekiel was one of a group of economists summoned by the Monopoly Committee to reply to a contention of United States Steel Corporation that price cuts in depression periods would not bring sufficiently increased demand to justify the reductions.

Disputing this conclusion, advanced by Theodore O. Yntema of the University of Chicago, economist for the steel company, Mr. Ezekiel contended that it suggested that "the only way that increased production and fuller employment could be reached would be by substituting some other method of economic organization for the present right of the corporate managers of industry to decide what prices to establish."

AAA an Example
"The producers of major exports have been afforded through the Agricultural Adjustment Act and associated programs a means of taking concerted action with respect to the acreage and price of their major crops without involving either Socialism or Fascism," Mr. Ezekiel said.

"The fact that it has been possible to work out democratic procedures and carry through concerted action in the field of agriculture may suggest that parallel democratic procedures could be developed in the field of industry; and through these democratic procedures production might be increased, price reduced, and employment raised on a larger scale than individual industries have been able to establish and maintain during recent years."

"Certainly the testimony of the United States Steel Corporation that it would never pay them to reduce prices would suggest that private corporations, if they continue to operate in the next few years with the same philosophy as has controlled their operations in recent years, will never find ways to solve the large and continuing unemployment."

Problem of Unemployment
Martin Taitel, senior consulting economist of the WPA, told the committee that the Steel Corporation's cost, volume and price calculations were "highly interesting applications of refined economic metrics, but of little use to the committee as a description of the actual considerations upon which steel price decisions are based."

Mr. Yntema told the committee in rebuttal that his survey was not intended as a criterion for price policy by the corporation, but merely a picture of what would have happened had prices been reduced in an effort to stimulate demand.

In reply to comments by the Government economists that his conclusions would mean that the corporation could increase prices without a corresponding reduction in demand or falling off in profits, Mr. Yntema said competitive conditions alone prevented individual companies from raising prices.

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Boston Fund
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Sharp Revival In the Buying Of Cloth Goods

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Sharp revival in buying activity during the past week stirred interest in primary cotton yard goods markets, and gave promise of a widespread movement throughout cotton goods markets, after a long period of deadlock.

Continued heavy mill operations and the long period of dull demand for yardage had begun to eat heavily into the bank of unfilled orders on mill books to such an extent that mill men had worried recently about the necessity for shortening production schedules soon.

On the other hand, stocks of gray goods in distributors' hands had been dwindling rapidly, despite the heavy buying of last September and December, and it was known in the market that covering operations could not be postponed much longer.

The buying movement came in sudden spurts, and shot sales totals for the week to almost twice the current output from the looms in the print cloth division, where sales were estimated at not far from 50,000,000 yards for the week.

A short-lived spurt of activity came early in the week, when certain buyers could not postpone replenishment longer and laid down a number of sizable orders at the best mill prices they could find.

A full follow-up for several days while certain of the large users of yardage bid quietly for goods at an eighteenth on the current mill quotations.

After several days of dickering certain mills finally yielded and accepted business in large lots for quick shipment at levels an eighth under what previously had been considered the market.

Prices Improve
Sales at such levels ran into millions of yards, and totals quickly passed the 25,000,000 yard mark. Later the prices snapped back to previous levels, so that at the close of the week print cloth quotations were just about the same as they were a week previously.

While much of the activity was concentrated on the standard print cloth constructions and corded broadcloths, there were increasing indications that this activity would force action in other quarters of the market where distributors have large accumulated needs to cover.

Bag makers proved prominent buyers in the past week's trading, and there were large orders placed also by some of the large converters and bleachers.

Other big buyers were said to be eyeing the market closely with the intention of covering spring and summer requirements while they can still choose their makes and their delivery dates.

Greater Interest In Domestic Wool; Prices Irregular

Weekly Wool Review

Sales of raw wool in the Boston markets are of more importance than a week ago, with greater interest shown by users of domestic wools, as well as by Canadian buyers. Foreign apparel grades of wool continue to lead the activity, with actual business in domestic wools limited to proportions.

Canada Cape wools and South American crossbred wools are the most active, with prices tending higher. Even domestic wool prices show some change, though the trend is more or less irregular. Country-packer mixed lots of bright fleeces wools of this type are selling around 41 to 43 cents a pound in the groove.

The recent decision of the Canadian Government to admit raw wools free of duty from the United States and other countries enjoying the benefits of the Intermediate Tariff, resulted in considerable excitement in the Boston market, with estimates of the amount of wools sold to Canada ranging all the way from less than 1,000 bales to 10,000 bales. Stocks of wool in the grades desired in Canada are not particularly plentiful in the Boston market.

In addition to removing the duty for a specified period, Canada has temporarily exempted such wool from application of the "dumping duty" even if sold to Canadian importers at prices below the fair market value in the country of export, according to the Boston office of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Heretofore, if wool imported from Argentina or Uruguay via Boston was stored in bond, or did not move on a through bill of lading from point of origin to Canadian destination, it was subject to a "dumping duty" if the selling price to the Canadian importers, f. o. b. Boston, was less than the open market price ex-customs in Boston, says the Bureau.

U. S. Copper Consumption Decreases in December

NEW YORK (AP)—Copper consumed in the United States in December amounted to 80,500 tons, compared with 93,000 in November, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics estimates.

After allowing for normal return of processing scrap to mills and foundries, the institute estimated net shipments of copper in the month totaled 71,000 tons against 82,000 in November.

Federal Incorporate Bond Quotations

Insurance Director
Closing Prices
New York Curb
Closing Prices

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

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Closing Cur Prices

Auto Sales in 1939
38 P. C. Above 1938

By the Associated Press

The Automobile Manufacturers' Association announced that retail sales of new passenger cars and trucks in 1939 totaled 2,344,537 units, compared with 1,737,531 in 1938, a gain of 38 per cent.

Last year's passenger car sales were 2,232,946 against 1,957,350 in the preceding year. Commercial vehicle sales totaled 520,591 compared with 387,381 in 1938.

SEC Planning Integration Of Utility Systems

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Mr. Frank said in an address prepared for a meeting of the American Management Association that the failure of many holding companies to institute programs of their own under the 1935 Utility Holding Company Act implied a "definite preference for having the Government initiate this program of statutory compliance."

Explaining that legal attacks on the law had delayed action by the SEC, the Chairman said he was giving his view to "avoid future misunderstanding."

No Cracking Down

"We will not be cracking down on the holding companies," Mr. Frank declared. "We will not be applying a 'death sentence' to the utility industry. We will be carrying out the carefully planned congressional purpose of rejuvenating local utility management."

The 1935 law provided for corporate simplification and geographical integration of holding company systems as was practicable after Jan. 1, 1938.

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Long Hard Job

"Neither we nor the present holding company managements can bring back to life value that was stifled in the financial whirlpool of the mad '20's. We wish we could, and I know that responsible modern management wishes so too."

"Our task will be the long hard job of aiding those investors whose securities still have real value and restoring the public's faith in the future of one of the most important industries in the country, an industry which Congress and we, as the servant of Congress, are most anxious to see expand and develop."

I sincerely believe that in this task we shall have the valuable assistance of most of the holding company and public utility executives."

Philadelphia Gas Issue Is Placed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—Smith, Barney & Co. and Harriman Ripley & Co., have purchased from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and placed privately \$20,050,000 Philadelphia Gas Revenue Trust 3½ per cent. Trust Certificates maturing semi-annually from May 1, 1940, to May 1, 1945.

The City of Philadelphia is the owner of the gas manufacturing plants and distribution system, known as the Philadelphia Gas Works, and operated by The Philadelphia Gas Works Company (a wholly-owned subsidiary of the United Gas Improvement Corporation) under a lease or operating agreement providing for other things, for the payment to the City out of the net proceeds of operation an annual sum of \$4,200,000.

The \$20,050,000 certificates which were purchased by these firms represent the total unamortized portion of the certificates which were placed with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Surprise Audits Planned For Exchange Firms

NEW YORK (AP)—A system of "surprise audits" for member firms of the New York Stock Exchange has been announced by its committee on member firms.

First indication to a firm that an audit is to be conducted will come when independent public accountants appear at its office.

The surprise will come at least once a year.

Canadian Gold Output

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's November production of gold amounted to 423,538 fine ounces compared with 432,678 the previous month and 412,007 in November, 1939. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

For the first 11 months of 1939, total production of gold in Canada amounted to 4,659,238 fine ounces, an increase of 8.8 per cent over the same period of 1938.

Freepoint Sulphur Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Freepoint Sulphur Company for the year 1939 earned \$20,762, after deducting for interest and other charges, and \$2,007 in November, 1939. The company reported a net profit of \$2,007, or 10 cents per share, compared with \$2,100, or 10 cents per share, in November, 1938.

Great Northern Net

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—The Great Northern Railway reported net income for 1939, after deductions for interest and other charges, of \$8,684,423, compared with \$7,215,000 in 1938. The report showed net operating income for December, 1939, of \$2,200,000, compared with \$2,100,000 in 1938.

Auto Sales in 1939 38 P. C. Above 1938

By the Associated Press
The Automobile Manufacturers' Association announced that retail sales of new passenger cars and trucks in 1939 totaled 2,344,537 units, compared with 1,737,531 in 1938, a gain of 38 per cent.

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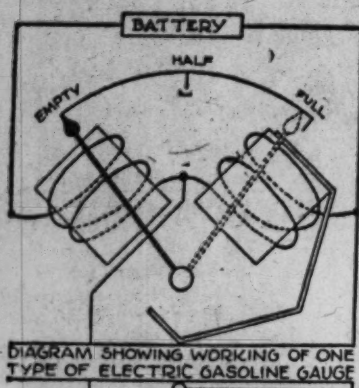
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Did You Ever Wonder

How an Electric Gasoline Gauge Works?

One type of electric gasoline gauge consists of two essential parts—the dash unit (a dial with a pointer or hand which indicates the amount of fuel) and a tank unit (a float and a rheostat). A rheostat is a device for varying



the strength of an electric current by introducing different amounts of resistance into the circuit, and is usually made up of coils of iron wire, German silver wire, etc.

Reply to a Poem

DOING DISHES

Little daughter, doing dishes,
Think of water—
Is so gleaming clear, so green,
Child, remember it has been
Meadows, and has run between
Ferns and roots of trees:
It has ministered to these.
Sing, dear, at your work,
Be proud!
The old dishpan holds a cloud,
Holds a snowbank from a mountain
Turn a faucet!
You've a fountain!
You have rivers, you have oceans
Come to serve your whims, your
notions.
And your fingers, dear, are fishes,
See them dart among the dishes!
There are flowers in the sud—
Forget-me-nots, crabapple buds.
What more could a maiden ask
Of a task
Little daughter, doing dishes,
Think of water!

—Poem by Ethel Romig Fuller, published recently on this page.

Reply

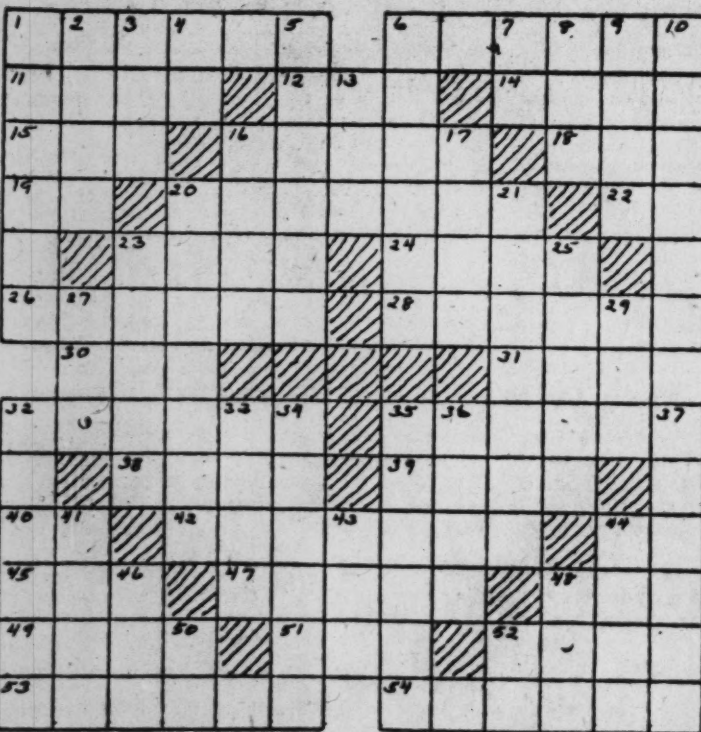
Mother, chanting praise of water,
Listen to your canny daughter.
Water may be clear and green
In the rivers you have seen,
But this water comes direct
From a tank, if I'm correct.
It is blackened by a pot,
And it is, moreover, hot.
Heed my warning: Like enough
It will make your fingers rough.
It is nice to play at fishes
Gamboling among the dishes,
But the game is not so easy
When the water's warm and
greasy.

Mother dear, your hands are red.
Though I ponder what you've said,
I am sadly led to fear
That you kid yourself, my dear.
Here's a tip, my precious pet—
Rubber gloves aren't hard to get.
Mother, doting on dish water,
Get wise to yourself—you oughter!

—S. B. B.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

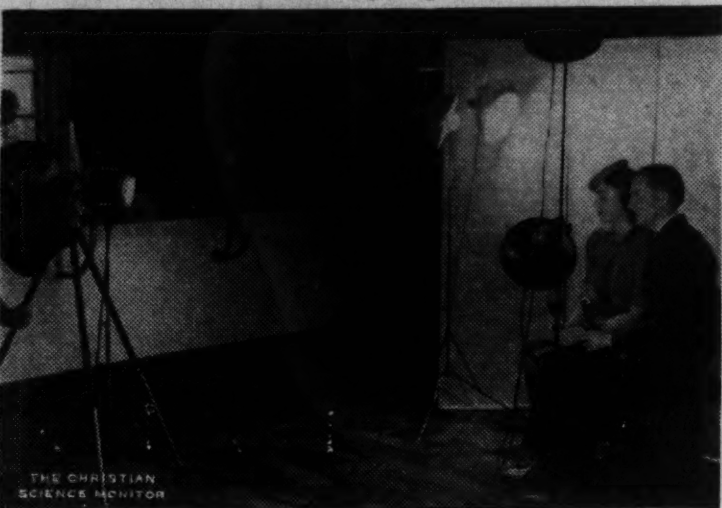


Across
1—What Christian disciple made coats and garments for poor?
2—What is a commercial city of Russia?
3—What State is north of Arizona?
4—What river unites with Swale to form Ouse?
5—What river is mentioned in a vision of Daniel?
6—A line.
7—What is a city of British Columbia, Canada?
8—What vesture was worn by minor orders of clergy in the early church?
9—In speaking of Biblical Ussah, what pronoun would you use?
10—What is the island on which Portsmouth, England, stands?
11—What is a Chinese unit of measure of varying value?
12—What is a country of southeastern Nebraska?
13—Who was an American patriot and spy?
14—What is chief river of Australia?
15—What was one of fabled cities of Babylon (Job 19:24)?
16—The Yellow — is between China and Korea.
17—Small part in a motion picture is what?
18—Interview between Jacob and Esau took place on bank of what river (Gen. 32:1)?
19—Who was a son of Eliphaz and a chieftain of Edom?
20—In another direction or place.
21—A cognomen is what?
22—Where is Lake Maracabo (abbr.)?
23—Tallinn is capital of what place?
24—What is symbol for manganese?
25—See eagle is what?
26—What is name of a commune of France?
27—Who was a Roman underworld god?
28—Thomas Moore was what?
29—Part-colored animal is what?
30—What is a city of Ohio?
31—What is capital of Cuba?
32—What was chief city and capital of ancient Lydia?

Down
1—Duke University is in what city of North Carolina?
2—What is a county of southeastern Nebraska?
3—What kind of meat does a lion prefer?
4—Chaparral (abbr.).
5—What is a country of southern England?
6—What do you call a Japanese professional singing and dancing girl?
7—Symbol for lutetium is what?
8—What State is west of Georgia (abbr.)?
9—How would you describe Abraham Lincoln?
10—Who was mother of King Josiah (II Chron. 24:1)?
11—What rodent is larger than a mouse?
12—What loose outer garment was worn by Roman citizens?
13—What is a city of South Dakota?
14—Narrative of the prodigal son is what?
15—What river of U. S. flows into Mobile River?
16—What is a dachshund?
17—Who is child hero of a novel by J. J. Rousseau?
18—Quam belongs to what country (abbr.)?
19—Devooured.
20—What is first name of Hergeshelmer, novelist?
21—What is a mountain of Greece?
22—What is name of a fish owl?
23—Who is addressed in famous Scottish love song by William Douglas (pos.)?
24—What is a river of Germany?
25—Where is Arkansas City?
26—What is a town of Venezuela?
27—Gash worn by Japanese women is what?
28—Who is heroine of opera "La Boheme"?
29—What is a State east of California (abbr.)?
30—Ailed.
31—Symbol for tantalum is what?
32—Ailed.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Party Fun—Photograph Your Guests



Party Souvenir

Here is an idea for a novel and lasting souvenir for your guests at your next party — a candid camera photo of each as he or she arrives. The idea can be carried out by any amateur with access to a small camera.

A miniature camera equipped to use 35 mm film, and with at least a lens of f 4.5, will serve the purpose. A white wall or a light screen for a background and four photoflood lamps, reflectors with stands, complete the necessary equipment.

The arrangement of the equipment is relatively simple. A space near the door should be chosen where danger of movement of the camera can be minimized. It is necessary to adjust the lamps so that no shadows are formed by the subject.

If a camera fan has the equipment available, and many do have it, the films as they are removed from the camera can be developed and printed to be passed out before the end of the party. Try this the next time you want a novel feature for your party.—Shelly H. Los Angeles.

Brevities

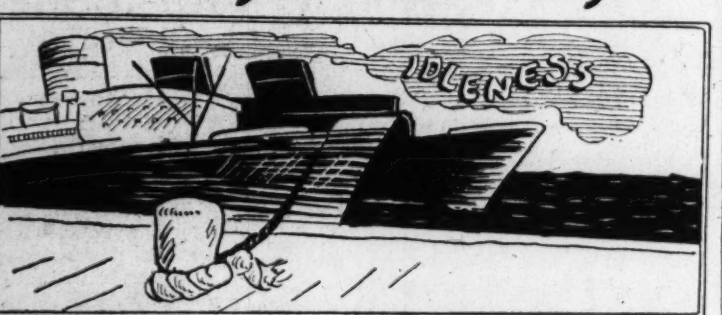
Hot Blazes: Pedestrians should be seen, and not hurt!

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: A small town is the one where they don't wonder how much money a man makes. Everybody knows.

Montreal Star: If your wife laughs at your jokes, you may be sure you have some good ones—or else you have a mighty good wife.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The Russians stick to their story that they are not at war with Finland. Maybe the good little neighbor is just helping Stalin purge his army.

Cabbages and Kings



1. The Normandie and the Queen Mary, the world's largest luxury liners, floating idly at their New York docks, represent a total value of \$90,000,000. 2. The biggest passenger liner to pass through the Panama Canal was the famous Nazi liner Bremen, which paid a toll of \$15,143 to traverse the 40 miles between the oceans. 3. The Detroit River, bordering the automobile city, is credited with carrying more tonnage than any other river in the world. 4. The average annual wage for all gainfully employed persons in the U. S. is \$1,350. 5. Four goats, requiring only half the amount of food, will give as much milk as one cow.

In Lighter Vein

Her Privilege!

A little girl sitting in church watching a wedding, suddenly exclaimed: "Mummy, has the lady changed her mind?"
"Why, what do you mean?" the mother asked.
"Why," replied the child, "she went up the aisle with one man, and came back with another."—Michigan Christian Advocate.

Shorter?

The student shook his head dolefully in response to an inquiry concerning his pep.
"It isn't what it ought to be," he declared. "It used to be I could walk around the campus every morning. But now, lately, somehow when I'm only half way around, I have to turn and come back."

Each Man to His Own Taste
John Burroughs was once walking through a noisy New York street with a friend. As they approached a building project, Burroughs paused and said, "Listen, I think I hear a cricket."
The friend heard nothing except the hurly-burly of street noises. But John Burroughs stooped, carefully lifted a certain brick, and said, "Yes, here it is."

The friend expressed his amazement; whereupon John Burroughs said: "If I would drop a dollar all New York would hear the jingle."

Not Quite "Unknown"

President Wilson used to find pleasure in relating how he once had his special car sidetracked at Hannibal, Mo., so he could make a quiet pilgrimage to the monument, erected on the bluff, to Mark Twain. Unknown to the natives, he asked one of them if he remembered Tom Sawyer.

"Never heard of him," the Missourian made answer.
"Do you recollect Huckleberry Finn?" asked the President.
"Finn? Binn?" mused the native. "There was a family of Bins down the road apiece, but I don't think there was a Huckleberry among 'em."
"Do you happen to recall Puddin'head Wilson?"
"Oh, yes, sure; I voted for him twice, sir."—Wall Street Journal.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Rose Bowl football classic?
2. The Wayside Inn?
3. The City of Brotherly Love?
4. The country to which Easter Island belongs?
5. The mosque of Santa Sophia?
6. Glacier National Park?
7. The birthplace of Woodrow Wilson?
8. Puget Sound?
9. The Orinoco?
10. Fort Ticonderoga?

(Answers appear on this page)

In the Deep South!



Monitor Camera Club from M. D. Speight, Peoria, Ill.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Blessing All

Billings, Mont.
A stenographer employed in a large organization here found herself in a state of discouragement. Unfairness, favoritism and injustice seemed to prevail, and happiness seemed a long way off. Her co-workers had received substantial increases in salary, while her wage remained the same.

She knew that what helps one, helps all. But how could someone else's raise benefit her mortally pay envelope, and how could she overcome the feeling of resentment and injustice which seemed to fill her consciousness? The so-called favored few were naturally reflecting much gladness over their good fortune; and it was far from this young woman's intention to darken their happiness through any selfish thought of hers, either spoken or unspoken.

She determined to be happy over the situation and to be grateful that their thoughts of joy permeated the office and would reflect to the best interest of the organization in their future contacts and office work. She rejoiced that their added remuneration would bring them further comforts, material benefits, and encouragement.

Through the application of this thinking in her office work, new ideas unfolded to her; and she commenced writing them down into short articles, which indeed proved joyful as well as remunerative to her. Needless to say, the fruits of her labors repaid her in a way far greater than had been anticipated.

A Verse for Today...

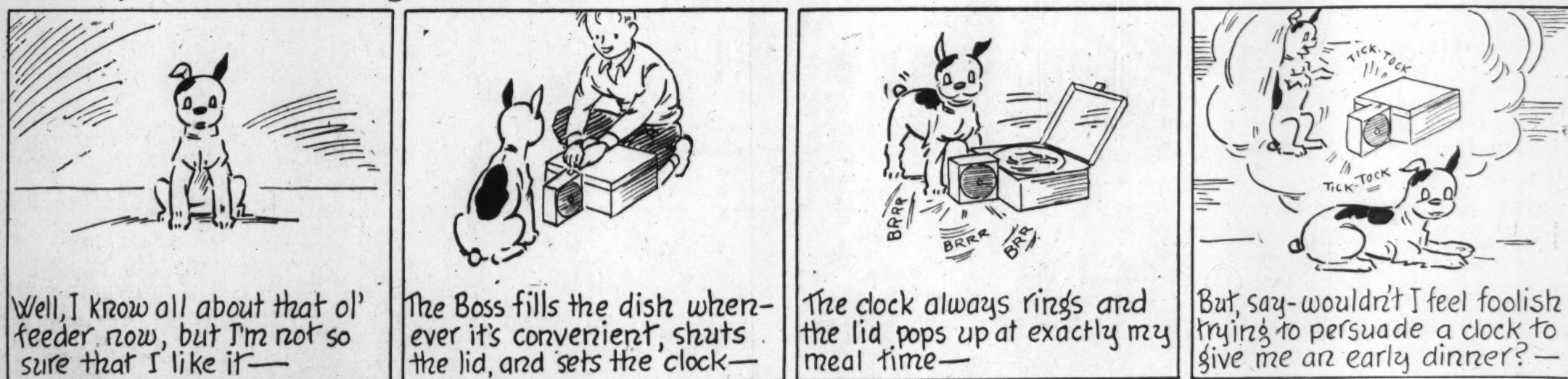
For whom the LORD loveth, he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth.—HEB. 12:6.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Finished With Snowmen



By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—I'll Have to Learn Some New Tricks, I Guess



By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—Fun While It Lasts



By THE HAGERS

Editorials

For Finland

The purpose of the American people to help Finland will not be frustrated. The 17-to-2 vote of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee approving a bill to raise the Export-Import Bank's lending authority to \$100,000,000 indicates that Congress will find a way to carry out the plain desires of the people.

The way is not very forthright. Finland is not mentioned in the bill. Any loan made will be for purchase of agricultural and industrial surpluses in the United States. But the measure permits \$20,000,000 to be added to the \$10,000,000 loan already made to Finland and may open the way to loans to other Scandinavian countries which will in turn help the Finns. Also it appears likely that the materials can be traded for arms, which is the great and immediate need.

We should prefer to see a loan without strings or an outright gift. But effective help is the chief consideration and doubtless the United States' true relation to Finland's heroic defense of American ideals and interests will become clearer. Moreover, there should be a removal of exaggerated fears that somehow help for Finland is going to involve the United States in war. There is ten times as much danger of involvement in the Far East, but not because the United States made a similar loan to China.

In this matter the American people have clearly sensed what is right. Arguments that they cannot take a right step now for fear that later they cannot stop or cannot take whatever further steps are in their interest will not deter them. They trust themselves. They are confident that doing right as they see the right will strengthen, not weaken, them for whatever tests lie ahead. They took one right step in the repeal of the arms embargo, and are not now afraid it will take them into war. Today a loan to Finland is the same kind of right step.

Figures and a Point

Japan is the United States' third best customer, outranked only by the United Kingdom and Canada. Japan is the biggest taker of the United States' biggest export crop, cotton. Japan is second among buyers of petroleum in the United States. As a purchaser of U. S. wood pulp, and of gum rosin, Japan ranks first. Of machinery and vehicles, chemicals, non-metallic minerals, metals and other manufactures, Japan is a big buyer. Its trade affects favorably many States, and particularly those on the Pacific Coast.

It is not surprising to Americans that Japanese organizations are publicizing these facts in the United States at this somewhat tense moment. But Japanese spokesmen may be surprised at the meager effects these compilations will have on American public opinion as the 1911 trade treaty between the United States and Japan lapses. Americans sense from efforts to convince them of the importance of re-establishing trade relations on a treaty basis that Japanese leaders are even more concerned than they would admit over the termination of that treaty.

Japanese trade is obviously of great importance to the United States. That the United States is willing to take risks with it to drive home a point of view in Tokyo only shows how much more important than trade Americans consider that point of view to be. Americans are not only increasingly indignant over affronts to their rights in China; they are increasingly aware of the American stake in an orderly world. The impressive figures on American-Japanese trade only underscore the seriousness with which they regard these matters.

Idyll in White

Have snow and cold anything to do with fortitude and courage? Maybe the current epic of Finland will throw some light on the answer. But fortitude is not confined to Finland. In Ontario, Canada, four sisters mushed twenty-five miles from Sturgeon Falls to North Bay with sleds and dog teams to get permanent waves—much more important to them than cold waves. And from Rochester, Minnesota, comes evidence of a correlation between cold and education. A high school instructor reports that in a cold snap the best pupils brave the weather and the poorest ones stay home. He made the test during a long spell.

Would city children of today, accustomed to buses or transportation to

school in the family car, make a good showing in such a test? To some boys of yesterday, the trek from the farm to the school, a mile or more away, on a cold winter morning, was "nothing," for there was a big box stove in the schoolhouse and a woodshed full of birch and maple chunks. If the roads were drifted, you could climb the rail fence and go round them—or flounder through. The more exertion, the warmer you were. And if bobsleds bound for the lumber woods came along, you got a "lift."

The youngsters of today don't have to break their own way to school in winter. But those of yesterday still think they would have been missing something if the going had been all plowed out and upholstered.

The Dies Committee Continues

The overwhelming vote in the House of Representatives to extend the life of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities is an index of the strong public opinion in the United States in favor of continuing disclosure of influences working against representative government. This does not mean that the methods of the Dies Committee are wholly condoned. To accept these as precedent would undermine some of the very constitutional and traditional safeguards of individual rights which the Committee is intended to defend.

It probably would have been well had the House adopted the Casey-Voorhis amendments offered by two members of the Committee to prevent the issuance of public statements until they had been approved by a majority of the Committee, and to require the calling of accused persons wherever possible in order that they might have an opportunity to defend their reputations. But these have become to an increasing degree the practices of the Committee, and there is hope from the assurances of its spokesmen that fair procedure will be more scrupulously observed.

A later retrospect may show the main work of the Committee to have been done within the last year. Certainly it is a national service to have kept the Nation alert to Communist and Fascist efforts to capture various organizations originally having innocent names and aims.

Besides this, the latest report of the Committee is a fairly inclusive picture of would-be revolutionary activities in the United States. Many have wondered why the Committee has not paid more critical attention to the Christian Front, seventeen of whose members recently were arrested in New York for illegal possession of arms and explosives. Possibly now the Committee will be more active in this direction.

It will be useful to have the picture rounded out by the publication of material now gathered and to have it kept up to date by the continuing work of the Committee. The hazard now—and it will be well for the Dies Committee to recognize it—is in the possible stirring up of a warlike crusading fervor against "Communism" which would forget that the best weapons against this threat within the United States are intelligence and fairness. Hatred is not overcome by hatred, but the spreading of light shows how silly would be a resort to dictatorship in America compared with the advantages of free government.

An Ounce of Prevention

The Junior Police movement, as known in Boston and other American cities, has its critics. One of them, a prominent penologist, says a policeman's job is to enforce law and that seldom is he properly trained to guide youth. He recommends leaving youth guidance to the social agencies.

Despite the fact that all are not agreed on the value of Junior Police work, good results are coming from the Boston corps. To Governor Saltonstall this week Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty reported a decrease of 7.59 per cent in serious crimes in Boston last year. Although it is too early for figures on the effectiveness of the Junior Police, the Commissioner pointed out that the Juvenile Courts in Boston report a lessening of delinquencies while similar courts elsewhere report increases. The implication is that a definite relation exists between the crime reduction and the Junior Police.

Even though Finland has abandoned preparations for the 1940 Olympic Games, her army is presenting a good exhibition of skiing.

Reconstruction

If it takes several years for a great country to prepare itself for war, how long does it take to prepare for peace?

The question is suggested by a request addressed to the British Government by a member of Parliament, who asked that a committee of experts should be appointed to prepare a program of post-war social reconstruction. He was not referring to the so-called "war aims" which have already been the subject of much discussion. Together with the problem of world reconstruction, each country will have to face the question of reconstructing itself. Britain and France cannot do much to help re-settle Europe unless Britain can settle Britain and France can settle France. The whole social system of Britain under war conditions has been subjected to drastic changes.

It is felt to be not too early now for British experts to be considering what is to be done with the war factories when these are no longer needed, and how the millions of men in the fighting services are to be returned to useful employment.

What is to be done with all the ships which have been commandeered or controlled by the Government? Are they to be handed back to their owners, and the latter left to use them as best they can?

And what about the Government departments which now do all the buying of Britain's food and other supplies in foreign markets, placing bulk orders abroad on a vast scale in conjunction with the French Government? Should the Ministry suddenly divest itself of this power which confers great advantages in bargaining, or should it decide to retain it in a modified form?

Are the farmers, now encouraged by subsidies to grow more food, to face the hardship which would follow if the subsidies were suddenly withdrawn? And what about the housing schemes which had to be dropped owing to the exigencies of war, and the social improvements which will be expected by a generation of workers who have been fighting for the blessings of democracy?

The members of a Government immersed in the tasks of the war could not themselves give much time to such questions as these. But they can delegate to responsible and public-spirited men the task of watching the changing situation, preparing plans and creating a skeleton organization, so that the transition to peace, when it comes, may be intelligently directed, and the unique opportunities of that critical moment may be used to the utmost.

Democracy, which is proving itself efficient in war, will again be on trial when it has to reconstruct the peace. The Allies already have to face the fact that success at home will be the condition of success in the international sphere.

Why Washington Severed Relations With Vatican

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

News items and editorial comment in yours and other newspapers recently, with reference to President Roosevelt's appointment of Myron C. Taylor as Presidential representative to the Vatican in the interest of European peace, mention the fact that the United States severed diplomatic relations with the Vatican in 1886, but none has explained the reason why.

The following editorial from the New York Daily Tribune of Feb. 2, 1867, explains how Protestant worship in Rome was proscribed by Pope Pius IX. President Andrew Johnson then ordered the American Ministry to the Vatican closed. A year later Congress eliminated the appropriation for the mission to Rome from the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriations bill. I attach a copy of the Tribune editorial herewith in full:

"The closing of all the Protestant places of worship in the City of Rome, by order of the Papal Government, has lately elicited some comment. The fullest account which we have yet met with is given in a letter from the Rev. Dr. Prime, the well known editor of The Observer of this city.

"The Roman law strictly prohibits Protestant worship in the City of Rome. The only exception to this restriction is that the Ambassadors of foreign Governments may have divine services celebrated in their own houses. Under this protection, the Russian, the Prussian, the American, and other representatives of foreign Governments have had for many years chapels in their own houses. The British Government has no diplomatic relations with Rome, but the British Protestants have for forty years past been tolerated in holding worship in a hayloft, finished off as a chapel, just outside the walls, by the Porto del Popolo. The practice, however, has been more tolerant than the law, and the Roman authorities have winked at or overlooked other religious assemblies of foreign residents. Thus there have been for six years two stations of Scotch Presbyterians, which have never been interfered with until, on December 29, the chaplains were served with the following most remarkable warning from the British Consul:

"British Consul at Rome, Dec. 21, 1866
"Sir: It is my official duty to inform you that Monsignore Randi, Governor of Rome,

has just communicated to me that you are holding illegal religious meetings in your house, which, you must know, are prohibited by the Roman law, and that you have thus placed yourself in the power of the Inquisition, both for arrest and imprisonment.

"But as the Monsignore permits me to give you this notice, I would seriously advise that you at once put an end to these innovations, and that you visit Monsignore Randi at Monte Citorio and assure him that you will never again repeat these illegal acts. I hope in this way you may possibly suspend your exile, which is now hanging over you. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"JOSEPH SEVERN, British Consul
"To the Rev. James Lewis."

"We are not surprised that some countrymen of the author of this remarkable document suspected him of approving the purpose of the Government. All the representations made to the Papal authorities were fruitless, and on January 4 the Presbyterian stations were closed. Mr. Odo Russell in vain appealed to Cardinal Antonelli. His reference to the liberty granted to the Americans to have a place of worship drew forth the remark, that 'the Government would attend to that.'

"Our dispatches by the latest steamers are several days later than the letter of Dr. Prime, and they inform us that the Americans have really been attended to also. All the meetings for Protestant worship within the walls of the City of Rome, except those in the private houses of the foreign Ambassadors, are strictly forbidden. To the urgent representations of the foreign Ambassadors, the Roman Government has only, at length, so far yielded as to allow the Protestants to meet outside the walls of the city. Thus the case remains for the present, and in this state it may remain, until the Roman people, aided by the sympathy of Italy and of all civilized nations, shall forever put an end to the Roman Inquisition and to the prohibition of Protestant worship in Rome."

The United States has as a cardinal governmental principle the freedom of religious worship, and it is abrogation of this liberty by totalitarian States today—just as by the Papal Government in 1867—that has aroused the world to the dangers of the union of secular and religious authority.

New York

New Batteries for the Flashlight



A Room With a View

"New York?" they would say, their voices half tilted with inquiry. "How splendid! You'll have to get used to walls, though. No view. No open spaces. Cliff dwellers, New Yorkers."

I almost thought they were right on that autumn day when I began hunting rooms. The calendar said September but the thermometer argued mid-summer. New York was wilted and panting, like my Uncle Clarence in July. The rooms I was shown by the intensely rouged boarding house keeper in the tired pink wrapper, and by the pale young man at the residence club, and by the tweedy apartment hotel agent who quoted his fabulous rents without batting an eye—all seemed to repeat insistently, "No view. No open spaces. Nothing but brick walls."

And then, in a restaurant oasis cool with air-conditioned zephyrs, I saw it. A small ad, but chock full of miscellaneous rental lore. With the final word, however, all the rest was forgotten.

"View," it said.

Fourth Avenue at East Thirtieth Street has not stepped into the social register to become Park. The greensward reservation has not begun running down the middle of the thoroughfare. There are no pedigreed dogs walking before maids and chauffeurs and suggesting that rich people keep pets to give their servants exercise. No, at East Thirtieth Street, faded respectability mingles with the

din of industry. Murray Hill bows not too curiously to the rush of commerce. Near by you will find the Seville and Prince George Hotels preserving a genteelly upholstered elegance which even the growth of furniture and carpet establishments cannot alter.

And here, on Thirtieth Street just east of Fourth Avenue, I found a room with a view that has never ceased to fascinate me.

To begin with, the outlines of six trees dominates what might, by a stretch of the imagination, be called the immediate landscape. The species of the trees is a mystery to me but the leaves are green in the summertime. Their branches canopy a court formed by the buildings running around the block. The court is chopped by high fences into gardens. There are center flower beds, border beds, bird baths, bushes, trellised roses. The walks in one garden are sprinkled with a rose colored gravel.

Not until the leaves had gone did I discover with what industry and precision my neighbors had laid out their grounds. Nor were the paved and gravelled walks, the geometrically designed beds, the roof terraces with their flamboyant chairs and awnings apparent through the thick foliage. Hidden too was the "cottage," a first-floor stucco abutment which, with its green latticed windows, looks startlingly like the first-act stage set for Rachel Crothers' "When Ladies Meet."

Rising above the trees and gardens were, to be sure, the brick walls, but brick walls, I found, do not a prison make. They can be as virtuous and distinctive as the imaginations of those who designed how they should be laid. Sitting at my fourth-floor window, I can look out on yellow bricks and brown bricks, deep red and light red bricks, burnished and bleached, garish and subdued bricks, bricks that are laid without alternation and bricks—if one may mix metaphor and cement—laid on the knit-one-purl-two principle, or relieved here and there with the insertion of a brick of another color. My neighbors have embellished the original character of their brick walls by painting them white, yellow, buff, and drab.

But what of the farther view? It is a vista ranging from the top three inches of the Chrysler spindle to the candlelike turret of the Empire State. Buildings of lesser stature cluster between. Their brick walls glow luminously in the late afternoon sun but after dark they blaze with those coruscations which spangle New York and gladden the heart of Consolidated Edison.

Except on Sunday. Then the shades are drawn and the buildings doze. I had never realized how asleep a building can look with its thousand eyelids shut.

The more I look at my view, the more I see—the massive creeping vines across the wall, the roof-top ventilators looking like Dutch girls in their prim caps, the squat square chimneys as an American René Clair might see them, the chromatic sky changes, the black bulk of water barrels atop the buildings. . . .

"No view. No open spaces. . . . Brick walls. . . ."

But they were wrong.

JOHN D. BEAUFORT

Mirror of World Opinion

Peaceful Flight in Wartime

Those who had the good fortune to witness the departure of the Yankee Clipper and the dispatch of almost 200,000 pieces of mail by the Postmaster of New York, the Hon. Albert Goldman, will never forget that in war-torn 1939 America blazed the way for peaceful international air traffic. This now celebrated round trip of the Yankee Clipper started the world, and while perhaps it did not receive as much acclaim as some previous airplane flights, still its place in history will be just as secure from the standpoint of pointing the way to the peaceful and practical use of aeronautics.

A sort of patient and unselfish willingness,

The Wide Horizon

Behind the Vatican Move

By J. Roscoe Drummond

WASHINGTON
For the first time since Congress dissolved American relations with the Vatican in 1868, a representative of the Pope of Rome last week end made an official call on the President of the United States.

Heretofore the status of the Apostolic Delegate in Washington, Archbishop Amleto G. Cicognani, has been wholly unofficial, and the precise form with which this relationship is preserved in diplomatic usage is illustrated by the fact that the President's Christmas day letter was delivered not directly to Archbishop Cicognani by an American official, but indirectly through a private American citizen, Archbishop Spellman of New York.

The official visit to the White House of the Apostolic Delegate, as the personal representative of Pope Pius XII, is the Vatican's reciprocal gesture of appreciation for President Roosevelt's appointment of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor as his personal representative to the Vatican.

This is the factual position of America's present diplomatic relationship with the Vatican which has caused the leaders of three large Protestant faiths—the Baptists, Lutherans, and Seventh-Day Adventists, representing some 15,000,000 members—to express deep concern lest the first step lead to formal recognition, and to urge that such a trend "be resisted in its beginnings."

The impression which was circulated from some sources, that the apprehension which the spokesmen of these influential and respected religions felt at the Vatican appointment was successfully explained away at a conference at the White House, is misleading. The President affirmed that the appointment was "purely temporary," that it had for its object "only the promotion of peace among the warring European nations," and that he had "no intention" of formal diplomatic recognition of the Vatican.

The churchmen appreciated the opportunity to hear at first-hand Mr. Roosevelt's exposition of his objectives. That they were persuaded that the step was wise or that they were satisfied that the issue of recognition is safely closed is incorrect. To the contrary, they are convinced that whatever the President may intend, only an alert and diligent public opinion will keep America's provisional Ambassadorship at Vatican City from becoming a permanent Ambassadorship, thus acquiescing in union of Church and State by the Roman Catholic Church.

The considered conclusions of the leaders of these Protestant faiths, who at the expense of being at first misunderstood have taken an outspoken position, deserve to be carefully recorded. They were entirely candid in their conference with the President and told him that in their judgment the proposed "parallel efforts" would not actually work out in the direction the President intended and that one of his essential objectives, religious liberty, would not be enhanced.

"No issue in modern life," says the Baptist pronouncement on religious liberty, "is more urgent or more complicated than the relation of organized religion to organized society. The sudden rise of the European dictators to power has changed fundamentally the organic law of the Governments through which they exercise sovereignty, and as a result, the institutions of religion are either suppressed or made subservient to the ambitious national programs of these new totalitarian States."

"The conception of the dignity of the individual is grounded in the conviction that every soul possesses the capacity and the inalienable right to deal with God for himself, and to deprive any soul of his right of direct access to God is to usurp the prerogatives of the individual and the function of God."

"Standing as we do for the principle of voluntariness in religion, grounded upon the competence of the human soul, Baptists are essentially antagonistic to every form of religious coercion. We believe in free churches within a free State."

This is the religious basis for the view which the Baptist, Lutheran, and Seventh-Day Adventist bodies asked President Roosevelt to weigh—the view that union of Church and State brings with it the dominance of one religion over others and the loss of religious freedom; the view that wherever a totalitarian state has consented, one religion has been willing to use the dictatorship to establish its own pre-eminence; the view that when one religion seeks predominance it asks religious power for itself and denies religious freedom to others; the view that the promotion of genuine peace can only find effective collaboration in the promotion of genuine religious liberty.

Here are the real reasons which have persuaded these Protestant faiths to counsel against any gesture or any act which goes against the long-standing American tradition of the separation of Church and State and caused them to oppose establishing diplomatic relations with any ecclesiastical body and to ask that "all such violations of principle be resisted in their beginnings."

These churchmen invite American opinion to examine more fully the relationship of impartial religious liberty to the kind of peace which will promote the true brotherhood of men.

which encourages men to depart from beaten paths and invade unknown realms to bring forth something new and beneficial to mankind, is indispensable to any new enterprise, and most characteristic of those who are pioneers in aviation. None so far have garnered any substantial profits. But it is no reflection upon their intelligence if they have the fortitude to carry on the task, triumphant over the normal instinct for immediate profit. "Intelligence always stretches forth welcoming arms toward the new and little known, while instinct wraps its legs around the venerable and tried, and endeavors not to budge."—John W. Higgins in The Post Office Clerk.